

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LIV.]

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CONTENTS.

Epitomes of the Week, &c.	41
Leading Articles:—	
Hongkong's Petition to the Secretary of State	42
The Russian Renunciation Story	43
Shipping at Hongkong	43
The Quarry Bay Plague Hospital	43
The Increase of Medical Staff	44
Plague on the Laos	44
The Crisis: Telegrams	44
The Plague	45
Hongkong Sanitary Board	45
Hongkong Volunteer Corps	47
Prize-Firing on the China Station	49
The Harbour Department in 1900	49
The Sanitation of Hongkong	50
The Affray at Tientsin	50
Filipinos and the New Government	51
Canton	52
Foochow	52
Northern Notes	52
Peking	53
Correspondence	53
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	54
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company	54
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	55
Volunteer Promenade Concert	55
Hongkong Rifle Association	55
Royal Hongkong Golf Club	55
Singapore and the Morning Post	56
"New British Alarms"	56
The Chinese Question from an European Point of View	56
Hongkong and Port News	56
Commercial	58
Shipping	60

BIRTHS.

On the 27th June, at No. 58, Kitanocho, 4-chome, Kobe, the wife of HUNTER SHARP, U.S. Vice and Deputy-Consul for Osaka and Hiogo (Kobe), of a daughter.

On the 27th June, at Police Bahru, Straits Settlements, the wife of W. NEAL, of a son.

On the 2nd July, 1901, at No. 28, Seward Road, Shanghai, the wife of DAVID TILBURN, of a son.

On the 4th July, at No. 13, Albany Road, the wife of Monsieur A. PIERRE MARTY, of a daughter—Carmen Yvonne Rafaëlle.

On the 4th July, at Shameen, Canton, the wife of EMIL HUG, of a daughter.

On the 6th July, at 3, Seymour Terrace, the wife of G. A. WOODCOCK, of a son, stillborn.

On the 9th July, at Macao, the wife of A. A. DA ROZA, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th June, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. A. L. Sharpe, SAMUEL ROBINSON, second son of Capt. Henry ROBINSON, of Hull, England, to JESSIE NICHOLS REEVES, daughter of the late Capt. P. B. NICHOLS, of Searsport, Maine, U.S.A. No cards.

DEATH.

On the 30th June, at the General Hospital, Singapore, OLIVE H. C. STACY, aged 30 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 6th June arrived per P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, on the 6th July (30 days); the Canadian mail of the 18th June arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan*, on the 9th July (21 days); the German mail of the 10th June arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Stuttgart*, on the 9th July (29 days); and the American mail of the 14th June arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, on the 13th July (29 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

H.M.S. *Albion* left Sheerness last week to relieve H.M.S. *Barfleur*. H.M.S. *Hermione* has been ordered home, to refit at the cost of £14,000.

The *St. Petersburg Viedomoste* describes as idle talk the rumours of a Russian protectorate over Tibet, which, it says, must remain a no-man's land.

A St. Petersburg telegram reports a hostile reception in France of Russia's latest proposals about Manchuria. This presumably refers to the renunciation scheme.

It is reported that China has made a belated claim from the United States for an indemnity of \$500,000 for the alleged outrageous treatment of Chinese at Butte City, Montana, in 1886.

The plague figures at Hongkong to date are:—Cases 1,558 (1,479 Chinese, 51 others Asiatics, 28 Europeans), deaths 1,482 (1,439 Chinese, 34 other Asiatics, 9 Europeans). The epidemic seems thoroughly at an end.

The *D'Entrecasteaux*, Admiral Bayle's flagship, has left Toulon for China. General Sarillon has been appointed Brigadier-General in command of the French troops. Generals Voyron and Bailloud are returning to France.

Liu, Imperial Chinese Commissioner, attached to the person of the Viceroy of Yunnan, has been on a visit to Hanoi on his way to Yunnanfu, whether he has now gone. His mission has some connection with the French scheme for the Laokai-Yunnanfu Railway.

The Russian journal *Novoe Vremya* has been publishing a remarkable series of articles, in the course of which the writer says that the Japanese army is everywhere attracting attention. If it is not the best army in the world, it might still prove far the most dangerous to Russia.

The United States Consulate in Chungking was closed at the end of last month, Mr. Henry B. Miller, the Consul, having been transferred to Newchwang. This is attributed to the small amount of business done by Americans in Chungking, most of the residents there being missionaries.

Our Weihaiwei correspondent writes that H.M.S. *Terrible* has gone to Yokohama for three weeks, returning to Weihaiwei, it is expected, about the 24th inst. Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge has assumed charge of the China Squadron, and was still at Weihaiwei when our correspondent wrote.

Some time ago the Japanese Government forwarded a demand to the Korean Government for a concession in Masampo, says a Tokyo despatch of the 2nd inst. The survey of the district was recently concluded. The Korean Government eventually replied favourably to the Japanese Government, and the ratification of a Treaty with reference to the concession is expected to take place shortly.

On the 10th inst. H.E. the Viceroy Tao Mu, the Tartar General at Canton, and the Provincial Governor of Kwangtung, despatched civil and military officials from Canton for this port to meet Prince Chun, the Emperor's uncle, who is charged with the special mission of apology to Germany for the murder of Baron von Ketteler. According to northern advices, as we have already stated, the Mission is expected here by the German mail steamer *Bayern*, Prince Chun, leaving Peking on the 13th inst.

From Corea, the *Nagasaki Press* learns that the recent negotiations between the Korean Government and the British Minister with regard to the McLeavy Brown incident have resulted in a complete victory for the British representative. By this it is meant that Mr. McLeavy Brown will retain his position as Commissioner of Korean Customs.

A certain steamer sailing under the French flag was recently seized by the Imperial Chinese Customs authorities, for having 30,000 taels' worth of opium aboard, which had been smuggled in, it was claimed. The French Consul at Canton protested against the seizure, and as the Customs Authorities failed to take any notice of his protest, he petitioned the French Minister at Peking to intervene. The result is looked forward to with great interest, especially as to all appearances the French authorities are quite in the wrong in this case.

News has been received from Tsingkiangp'u, on the Grand Canal, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, to the effect that the "Great Sword" Society—the parent of the Boxer movement—is getting more and more powerful and is daily gaining recruits and adherents from not only the "Rescue Armies" of the various Central and Southern provinces passing through Tsingkiangp'u on their way home to be disbanded, but also from the inhabitants of North Kiangsu, who are suffering from drought and famine. Tsingkiangp'u is said to be one of the principal "centres" of the Society, whilst returning soldiers "from the war" are eagerly welcomed by the Society chiefs on account of the modern arms and ammunition they carry.

The steamer *Putiala* (transport No. 14) arrived in the harbour on the 10th inst. from Taku. She had on board Major-General Sir Norman Stewart (commanding First Brigade, China Field Force) and staff, and the officers and men of the 24th Punjab Infantry. This regiment took part in the operations for the relief of the besieged Legations, and participated in the historic march to Peking. The regiment was subjected to a heavy shell and rifle fire just before entering the Capital city, but behaved magnificently. Enquiry on board the *Putiala* showed that the aspect of affairs up North is much the same as we already knew it. Comparative calm is succeeding the turmoil of the past twelve months, and districts policed by the troops of the Allies are now being handed over to the care of Chinese soldiers. At Lang Fang, situated in the district where the Boxer rising most seriously asserted itself, and where Admiral Seymour's expedition met with a severe check, the Germans are building a small fort, capable of holding about four hundred men, for the protection of the railway there. Although the back of the late rebellion has been broken, our informant was not at all sanguine of a continuation of internal peace and quietude in China. As long as Boxers exist, he said, and as long as they have unscrupulous men to lead them, so long will civil strife in China continue. He did not anticipate any immediate trouble, but felt confident that the events of the past year would be repeated sooner or later. Too many of the Boxer leaders escaped. Had more of them been killed the chances of peace would have been greater and more hopeful. The *Putiala*, which has on board several pom-poms captured from the Boxers, sailed for Calcutta on the 12th inst.

HONGKONG'S PETITION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Daily Press, 6th July.)

The community will be gratified to learn that the Petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking for an enquiry into the existing sanitary condition of the colony, is still being extensively and representatively signed. If, however, any special inducement is needed to residents who have not yet signed for them to do so, it will be found in the fact that certain Chinese are organising an opposition to the Petition. We have had interviews with several leading Chinese on the subject, and whilst they express sympathy with the general desire of the Petitioners to improve the sanitation of the colony, and consequently advance its permanent prosperity, they take exception to the document for several reasons. They think it is an indictment against H.E. the GOVERNOR, who, they rightly state, has been most considerate and kind to the Chinese. Most of our readers will agree with the latter sentiment, although they may express it in a different form. The Chinese also allege that if the objects of the Petitioners are fulfilled such results will mean a Sanitary Board with more arbitrary powers than that body now possesses. The Chinese naturally expressed themselves that they would like to see the Sanitary Board swept away! To accuse this poor, helpless and unaided specimen of municipal administration of possessing arbitrary powers is indeed amusing. The Chinese should know through their own representatives on that Board that it is entirely without any powers whatever, and it cannot discharge its own punkah-puller without the sanction of H.E. the GOVERNOR in Council. Its one function is to take certain departmental work off the hands of Government, and to philanthropically suggest measures for local improvements for Government consideration and emasculation. Beyond that it is merely a select debating society in which local officials may sometimes assert an independent opinion unchecked and occasionally give vent to their feelings and provide an exhibition of good manners. For all practical purposes the Sanitary Board may be likened to the helplessness of a moribund infant left on the steps of a convent with the customary chit to the benevolent. The third contention of the Chinese is that improved sanitation would mean increased taxation, forgetting the Government this year expects a surplus of almost a million dollars, part of which should be devoted to public improvements. Of course to the European community these objections on the part of the Chinese to the Petition would seem to be easily explainable—the Chinese need only to read the Petition to find they are entirely wrong in their deductions. The difficulty, however, is that the Chinese having once become possessed of an idea it is not easy to convince them otherwise. They are not open to conviction except from their own people. Many residents will doubtless treat any opposition to the sanitary reform of the colony from the Chinese as a matter of little moment, knowing the innate objection in the lower classes of Chinese to cleanliness, and recognising that if the sanitation of the colony be left to Chinese taste, things would come to a sorry pass. The point to be seriously considered is, however, whether the opposition of the Chinese has been influenced for specific motives. The Government naturally must provide some tangible excuse for twenty-one years of neglect and apathy, and it is conceivable that Chinese opposition to the introduction of

sanitary measures would suit its case well. It is the only possible excuse the Government can present, though we should imagine it would require something stronger than this to bluff the Home Government. The Chinese have even been influenced so far as to discuss the possibility of presenting a counter-petition, but it is to be earnestly trusted for their own sakes and for the future welfare of the colony generally such an act of folly will not be perpetrated. It may be, and it is not unlikely, though we can hardly imagine such want of public spirit, that certain residents having large vested interests in the colony have set the ball of opposition rolling amongst the Chinese. Whatever be the cause, such opposition does exist, and it is well the European community should know it and be prepared in no uncertain terms to deal with it. Chinese ignorance of the laws regulating health and life, and prejudice against their application, should not be allowed to keep back this colony, or to permit its being kept as insanitary and as unhealthy as it is at present. What is even more important, it should be made plain to the Chinese here, the vast majority of whom are not British subjects, that the British are the governing race. We are convinced that if the Petition were explained correctly to the intelligent Chinese any such opposition would cease, for that document has but one object, namely the improvement of the colony with a view to its future prosperity, in which all, Chinese, Indians and Europeans alike, must participate in.

(Daily Press, 8th July.)

It is satisfactory to learn that the opposition on the part of certain influential Chinese against the Petition, which we mentioned in our last issue, has subsided and given place to sympathy. Their objection arose from entirely wrong conceptions of the contents of the Petition and of the attitude of the petitioners towards the present local administration and individuals constituting the Government. Therefore the opposition has been withdrawn, because the Chinese concerned in it have taken the trouble to read the Petition in a sense which the Committee responsible would have all to read it; namely, that it is not an attack on any official, as it covers twenty-one years of administration, during which period many officials have served. The Committee, which was entirely representative of the community, has adopted a perfectly legitimate and constitutional course, recognising, as all must do, that the task of sanitary reform in Hongkong is so stupendous as to be entirely outside the power of the local Government to accomplish. Whether the existing Government has done its utmost in the interests of public sanitation is another matter. It has, unfortunately for its own reputation, certainly never presented any serious evidence of it. The petitioners simply state from official documents only the existing lamentable state of affairs, and show by such quotations how the repeated recommendations of colonial medical officers, and of even special commissioners, have been evaded and ignored. The Chinese have at last come to understand this and to recognise that the Petition is not intended as an indictment against any local officials; indeed, many of the latter, including, we believe, H.E. the GOVERNOR himself, have privately commended the objects of the Petition, as pointing to the only possible solution of a very grave situation. It should be well understood that the Chinese have not as a body been asked to sign the Petition;

many have come forward and done so, but their signatures were not, as far as we know, solicited. It was believed that the prayer of the petitioners would be successful without the signatures of the Chinese; and it may be mentioned that the few Europeans who have not been able to sign the Petition, have expressed keen sympathy with its objects. The signature-sheets will most likely be collected tomorrow, so any residents who have not yet signed and who desire to do so should sign to-day.

(Daily Press, 11th July.)

To-day the Petition to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN asking for an enquiry into the sanitation of the Colony will be sent to the Colonial Secretary with a request that it be at once forwarded. The Petition in the matter of signatures is the strongest that has ever been sent from this Colony since it was founded. It is a matter of regret that so energetic and so able an official as the late Dr. AYRES did not live to witness this triumphant outcome of his labours. The many extracts from official medical reports which are contained in the Petition and make up the case for the petitioners are endorsed by every professional man in the Colony qualified to express an opinion on the subjects dealt with. So then, as far as the community is concerned, the labours of the late Colonial Surgeon and the present Medical Officer of Health have not been in vain, and their reproaches as to the indifference of the public have at last been met by unanimous public action. One important and gratifying aspect of the movement for local sanitary reform is that it has revealed a new independent force in the Colony. The men whom we have long looked upon as the leaders of the community have refrained from signing the Petition. It was produced by residents who have hitherto never posed as public men, although the Committee contained in its ranks several of the leading men in our shipping and mercantile circles. Therefore, if the object of the petitioners be attained, it will break down once and for all the theory far too long prevalent here that the welfare and destiny of this Colony is controlled and regulated by a select few who stand as its public representatives. They will have to yield to public opinion when they cease by their own inclinations to represent it. The Petition has been signed by all classes and races of this cosmopolitan community, although the preponderance of signatures is naturally British. If any condemnation of the existing sanitary system is needed, it is contained in the fact that nearly all the doctors, architects, and engineers have signed the Petition. The majority of the lawyers have evidenced its legality by their signatures, and it is even gratifying to learn that the document has received episcopal benediction, inasmuch as the two local prelates have appended their names to it. In spite of the abortive Chinese opposition, the lists comprise many signatures of that nationality, and the Parsees, as was anticipated, have unanimously supported it.

The community will be delighted to learn that H.E. the GOVERNOR is in so hearty accord with the wishes of the petitioners that he has already written home asking that a sanitary expert shall be sent here to enquire into the sanitation of the Colony. Such request, we believe, went home by the last mail. Everyone will appreciate this exhibition of practical sympathy with the desires of the community, although they may question the apparent haste of His Excellency. We think H.E. would have shown greater wisdom had he waited a

week longer and attached his recommendation to the Petition, for under the circumstances it appears as if H.E. was trying to head off the petitioners. We, of course, do not charge this to H.E., but we cannot refrain from thus representing a prevalent opinion. In any case, if by such a despatch it was desired to forestall the petitioners, it would miss its object because the desires of the petitioners were telegraphed home weeks ago, and moreover the Petition itself is dated. The community, however, will be grateful to Sir HENRY BLAKE for his action, which in itself is a gratifying tribute to the effectiveness of the agitation for local sanitary reform.

THE RUSSIAN RENUNCIATION STORY.

(Daily Press, 16th July.)

There has been a large crop of rumours lately as to what Russia is going to do, what she is asking from China, and what she is about to give back. Last week we had the sensational despatch announcing the intention of restoring Port Arthur and Dalny to China, coupled with the statement from a Berlin source that Russia was renouncing her claims to an indemnity, as far as military expenses were concerned, in return for political and commercial privileges in Manchuria. Now comes the inspired story in the *Viedomosti* of St. Petersburg that talk of a Russian protectorate over Tibet is idle, as Tibet "must remain a no-man's land"; and papers from the north bring down the story from Tientsin, via Nagasaki, that the Chinese Government is intending to concede Newchwang to Russia. Earlier in the year stories were circulated as to Russian designs on Chinese Turkestan, and there was the Russo-Japanese rumour, "on the authority of a high official at Vladivostok," of the offer to Japan of Port Arthur and Dalny in return for the withdrawal of Japanese opposition to a Russian naval station at Masampo. These numerous and contradictory stories are probably most of them merely the natural product of excited imaginations at a time of crisis. Others seem to be of the nature of *ballons d'essai*, originated by Russia herself; in this class is the suggestion about the renunciation of Dalny and Port Arthur, and perhaps so too is the Masampo tale. However originated, the reports certainly serve to reveal the various national opinions on possible eventualities. Our London correspondent quotes a St. Petersburg telegram about the disfavour shown in France to Russia's latest proposals about the Manchurian question. If the proposals referred to are the renunciation of the two ports and the waiving of the military indemnity, it is easy to understand that the expansionist party in France would look on them in no friendly manner. Those who support M. DOUMER's dreams of an Indo-Chinese empire for France count on Russia uniting with France in an aggressive policy in China. If Russia's change of attitude were to prove a fact, France would be isolated, and the forward movement would receive a blow. How far the ardent supporters of this movement go may be seen from a passage quoted in another column from the Saigon journal, *Le Mekong*.

The question as to what amount of truth there may be in any of these rumours still remains open. Some seem to accept the story of Russia's renunciation as true. Our Shanghai morning contemporary, for instance, writes:—"No doubt Russia has secured from China a sufficient *quid pro quo* for her abandonment of her claim to be indemnified for her military expenses in

China, and for her rendition of Talienwan, "and the Port Arthur-Manchurian Railway; and it will be interesting to learn what the terms of the new convention are. There is very little doubt that Russia is trying to get China to surrender to her Chinese Turkestan, and this, as some of the native papers have already pointed out, is very like a menace to our Indian Empire." The idea underlying such a policy on the part of Russia presumably is that Manchuria has not turned out so desirable a possession as at first appeared likely, and the defensibility of the ports of Port Arthur and Dalny or Talienwan, in event of a collision with Japan, is uncertain. The articles in the *Viedomosti* are curiously *à propos*, and their appearance at the present may not be without design. If expansion in Manchuria be checked, it cannot however be thought that Russian energy in an easterly direction will stop. Therefore, it may be argued, Chinese Turkestan offers a desirable objective and an advance in that direction equally promises one day, though it may be in the remote future, to tap the trade of Central China. The Russian railway system in Middle Asia is developing rapidly, as we have recently learnt, and the ground is already broken to a certain extent for pushing on without loss of time. But it cannot be denied that the sudden diversion of the main stream of Russian eastward enterprise, as suggested above, would be a startling change.

SHIPPING AT HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 9th July.)

Accompanying the Acting Harbour Master's report for the year 1900, published in the *Government Gazette*, is a very interesting diagram giving the tonnage which has entered at Hongkong from 1867 to 1900. It is a truly remarkable record of the expansion of trade at this port. Starting with the year 1867, when British shipping tonnage was between 700,000 and 800,000 tons, foreign shipping tonnage between 400,000 and 500,000, and junk tonnage (excluding local trade) between 1,300,000 and 1,400,000, we arrive at last year with British tonnage between 4,500,000 and 4,600,000, foreign tonnage between 2,400,000 and 2,500,000, and junk tonnage between 1,600,000 and 1,700,000. Roughly speaking, therefore, British shipping tonnage is six times what it was twenty-three years ago, foreign shipping tonnage between five and six times what it was, and junk tonnage a little larger only. Many vicissitudes are recorded on this diagram. For instance, in the second year, 1868, British and foreign figures both dropped by about 100,000 tons, while junk tonnage rose between 100,000 and 200,000 tons. Small increases then followed, but in 1871 foreign tonnage just passed British, both being between 800,000 and 900,000, and the two combined went above junk tonnage for the first time. Next year British tonnage jumped to 1,200,000, while foreign tonnage dropped to between 700,000 and 800,000. An all-round decline for two years followed, after which British tonnage began to make great headway, until in 1877 it passed junk tonnage, never to be caught up again, and went over 1,800,000 tons, foreign tonnage meanwhile falling as low as 600,000 tons. 1880 saw the beginning of a rapid but steady rise for seven years of British tonnage, which grew in that period from under 1,900,000 to just 3,400,000 tons, junk tonnage in the same time reaching 1,800,000 and foreign tonnage 1,200,000 tons. Slight fluctuations followed, the foreign figures gradually overhauling junk

figures. The first plague year, 1894, had but little effect on the tonnage, for though both foreign and junk tonnage declined slightly, British on the contrary increased, and there was only a small total fall. In 1896 British tonnage amounted to over 4,300,000; and foreign tonnage to 1,800,000, less than 1,000 tons below junk tonnage, which next year it overtook. By 1898 British tonnage, after a year's depression, was over 4,300,000 again, foreign tonnage had risen to close on 2,300,000, and junk figures were between 1,800,000 and 1,900,000. In 1899 all three made slight increases, foreign shipping the most, while for last year British tonnage gained about 200,000 tons, foreign not quite 100,000, and junk tonnage fell by some 200,000 tons, the Chinese troubles having, of course, considerable effect.

We have already quoted in these columns a large part of the report giving details of last year's progress. We did not, however, quote the comparative shipping return for the years 1899 and 1900, and we may therefore refer briefly to it here. It appears from this table that British ships increased by 103 in number and 430,182 in tonnage, whilst foreign ships were 68 less in number, but 154,838 more in tonnage. Junks in foreign trade fell off by no less than 9,642 in number and 471,328 in tons. The explanation of the fact that foreign tonnage increased, while the number of ships decreased, is given by the Acting Harbour Master in the turning over of a portion of the China Merchant's fleet to the British flag, coupled with a falling off in vessels under the United States, Norwegian, and Japanese flags; while the Germans not only put on many steamers of a larger size, but also took over bodily the Scottish Oriental line. Thus the apparent anomaly in the figures disappears. The actual percentages of tonnage, ocean-going and river combined, as may be seen from what we gave of Mr. TAYLOR's report yesterday, were:—British 49.7, foreign 26.4, junks 23.9. So far the vigorous progress of British shipping has been steadily maintained. But it cannot be doubted that the vast efforts now being made by the Germans in the Far East will soon begin to tell even in the statistics of Hongkong. In 1900 their effect was felt, but it was counteracted by a falling off on the part of other foreign nations.

THE QUARRY BAY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

(Daily Press, 13th July.)

We cannot congratulate the Sanitary Board on its decision about the very reasonable request made by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE in the matter of medical supervision of their plague hospital. In fact the position of two of the Official Members of the Board was distinctly unreasonable, and they absolutely failed to sustain their case, notwithstanding the majority of one by which the request of the applicants was negatived. Let us first consider the case for the applicants. The latter at Quarry Bay and beyond, a distance of five miles from the centre of the city, employ in connection with their industries several thousands of native workmen. The whole of the community at Quarry Bay and the surrounding villages are practically in the employ of this firm. A month ago a large number of natives there left the vicinity through fear of contracting the disease which was prevalent over the colony. Practically the work there, dependent on Chinese labour, was paralysed in consequence. The only thing the Sanitary Board could do was to remove the sick and dead,

and cleanse infected premises. The distance from Quarry Bay to Kennedytown Hospital is seven miles, and there was little likelihood that a plague-smitten patient would survive such a journey by ambulance. The native patient's chances of recovery were reduced to a minimum, and the average Chinese workman was not slow to recognise this. The Medical Authorities were utterly unable to cope with any severe outbreak of plague in this district, inasmuch as even now, as we pointed out yesterday, the medical staff of the colony is scandalously undermanned. To remedy this state of affairs, as far as their many workmen were concerned, the applicants conceived the idea of erecting an isolated hospital on their own property for the treatment of natives only, which would serve the double purpose of keeping their workmen from deserting and allow the continuance of their industries, and, at the same time, relieve the Medical Authorities of a responsibility they had no means of effectively fulfilling. In this we take it the applicants did not pose as philanthropists; they simply tackled the problem in a business-like way, naturally pointing out the obvious advantages such a scheme would have to a medical staff that was insufficient to cope with one health district, apart from a colony. The applicants obtained permission to perfect their scheme, and secured as a medical officer a Chinese doctor, who is a duly qualified and registered local practitioner, and who was attached to a Government native plague hospital in 1894, and for several years was House Surgeon at the Nethersole Hospital. The Sanitary Board, which has arrogated to itself certain but not very clearly defined responsibilities in the matter, declined to allow the matter to proceed unless the applicants provided for daily supervision of the hospital by an European doctor. The applicants were quite agreeable to Government supervision, but naturally declined to bear the cost of the same. They submitted that, having proposed to build a hospital and provide a doctor, any supervision to secure that the hospital was properly run should be at least provided by the Board. The hospital would at all times be open to the inspection of the Board's officers, who could thoroughly satisfy themselves that all arrangements for the general working were in accordance with the Board's requirements. At the last meeting of the Sanitary Board it was decided by a majority of one not to accede to the request of the applicants. That decision was apparently arrived at because Mr. MAY said daily European medical supervision was necessary. This, as stated above, the applicants were quite willing to agree to, and were ready to welcome supervision by the Medical Officer of the Board. They never attempted to evade it and this, in our opinion, entitles them to the same treatment which is extended to the Chinese hospital Mr. MAY cited, which is worked with a staff of native doctors. We consider it the duty of the Sanitary Board to provide that supervision in the form of visitation. Therefore, dismissing Mr. MAY's objection as being beyond the point in dispute, the question resolved itself purely and simply into one of medical opposition offered by Dr. BELL. In the gentle art of public speaking the Acting Colonial Surgeon is not an adept; it is really difficult to find in his remarks any reference to the resolution before the meeting. His power of declamation is more in evidence than is his logic, and his righteous professional indignation naturally prevails over his judgment. It is curious how on the Sanitary Board the utterances of the Official Members are often characterised with an excess of vigour and a

want of refinement. Such has too often elsewhere been alleged as the prerogative of the Unofficial, but locally it is customary to reverse the order of things. It would indeed be interesting to know if rules of debate prevail at the Board meetings, for it is not easy to recognise any. Practically, Dr. BELL provided no opposition to the point at issue, although his dictum on the scheme generally was allowed to influence the majority. Mr. OSBORNE ably championed the cause of the applicants, but his arguments were weak indeed compared with the unconscious testimony which the Acting Colonial Surgeon contributed. Dr. BELL, to use his own graphic statement, said: "Well I am either a liar, or I am not. I give you absolute facts. Five hundred Chinamen wanted to come in (to the Government Civil Hospital) last year and there was no room for them." Now, no one will accuse the worthy doctor of prevaricating, but he obviously spoke under excitement, and "Ev'n ministers that have been kenn'd in holy rapture, a rousing whid, at times, to vend, and nail't wi' Scripture." If his figures are correct, they prove, first of all, that the Government Civil Hospital is ridiculously insufficient to meet the demands made upon it; and, secondly, assuming that to be an actual representation, then they prove to the hilt the statement of the applicants as to the absolute necessity of their providing additional and independent hospital accommodation on their own rural property. The applicants will no doubt gladly welcome Dr. BELL's testimony, and on its strength appeal again to the Sanitary Board, or perhaps, as a wiser course, to the Government direct. We are inclined to doubt if under the Public Health Act the Sanitary Board has actually power to interfere with such a hospital, providing a registered medical practitioner will testify that the building is isolated, well managed, and of no danger to the native community.

THE INCREASE OF MEDICAL STAFF.

(Daily Press, 11th July.)

As will be seen from the telegraphic correspondence between the local Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies before the Sanitary Board yesterday, Dr. J. M. ATKINSON, Principal Civil Medical Officer, is expected to be back in Hongkong about the 4th of next month, while an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. PEARSE, should have already left a week ago for this port. In addition to this, we learn that a bacteriologist will shortly be added to the medical staff of the colony. The satisfaction with which these announcements will be received must be tempered by a regret at the tardiness of the steps taken. The first thing, presumably, to happen on the arrival of Doctors ATKINSON and PEARSE will be to give a well-earned holiday to some over-worked medical officials who have had to grapple unaided with the plague epidemic this year. As far as can be judged, and as is sincerely hoped, the epidemic is now ended, in spite of the slight rise in the figures during the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday. Dr. ATKINSON and the long needed Assistant Medical Officer of Health will arrive, therefore, too late to derive any benefit from this year's experience. The date of our Government's urgent telegram to the Secretary of State, it will be noted, was the 15th June, after the plague figures for eight successive weeks had been respectively 95, 93, 128, 122, 200, 215, 161, and 151 cases. There was obviously no precipi-

tation about the step taken. No one, we are sure, grudges Dr. ATKINSON his holiday, but in a place like Hongkong, subject at present to regular visits of the worst scourge known to mankind, it is a grave scandal that the medical staff should be denuded of any of its numerical strength at the most dangerous period of the year. In very few other places, if any, in the world could such a state of affairs exist. Public servants require their holidays, no doubt, but in so important a branch of service as the medical department, it is obviously not safe to allow the numbers of the staff to diminish, unless it can be shown that this staff is more than sufficient to deal with the work which it is called upon to perform. This certainly can be said by no one of the present official medical staff of Hongkong.

PLAGUE ON THE "LAOS."

(Daily Press, 11th July.)

The outbreak of plague on the Messageries Maritimes steamship *Laos* is likely to cause no small sensation at Marseilles and in Europe generally. The *Laos* left this port for France on the 3rd June. She arrived at her destination at the beginning of this week, having on board sixteen Arab stokers suffering from plague. Consequently the whole of the three hundred passengers and the crew have been quarantined. The local agents of the Messageries Company were unable to say whether these Arab stokers were on the *Laos* when she left Hongkong or whether they were taken on when the vessel reached the Suez Canal. Plague exists in Egypt at the present time, but the shortness of the run between the Canal and Marseilles does not give much time for the disease to have developed. On the other hand we have heard nothing of any plague cases on the earlier part of the *Laos's* journey. There is, of course, the third possibility that the men were shipped at some intermediate place. The guilt of Hongkong in the matter is at present open to question, and we trust that it will be disproved. The only consolation, in event of our responsibility being unfortunately shown, would be the powerful reminder which the home authorities would be given of the evil state of sanitary affairs in this colony.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 5th July, 7.39 p.m.

Tsai, who lately held the post of Taotai at Shanghai, has been appointed Chinese Minister to Japan.

SHANGHAI, 7th July, 7.50 p.m.

A secret Hsianfu despatch states that the Imperial Court will not go beyond Knifeng-fu this year.

The French have notified the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries that it is intended to keep French troops as a permanent guard on the Peking-Pootingfu railway.

The Chinese merchants at Newchung have ordered their Shanghai agents to ship nothing for the North, as the country is too disturbed.

SHANGHAI, 8th July, 7.30 p.m.

A Peking despatch states that it is impossible that Tung Fuhsiang is a rebel, as he is still a strong favourite with the Empress Dowager.

A terrible inundation in Kiangsi has caused the loss of 4,000 lives.

SHANGHAI, 10th July, 8.18 p.m.

There are strong indications that Prince Tuan is marching against the foreign troops with the Dowager Empress's tacit approval.

The heir apparent has left Hsianfu and is proceeding to Yulinfu, in Shansi, to join his father.

THE PLAGUE.

Saturday, 6th July.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 5 fresh cases of plague and 5 deaths (all Chinese). The year's figures are now:—1,529 cases, 1,457 deaths.

A ten-year-old Portuguese boy, named T. Thomas, residing in Queen's Road, Wanchai, was admitted to the Plague Hospital on Thursday. His attack is likely to be a mild one.

All the Europeans under treatment are doing well; and there are no fresh cases.

Monday.

During the 24 hours ending at noon on Saturday there were reported 3 fresh cases and 4 deaths (all Chinese).

The latest report concerning the condition of the European patients still at Kennedytown Hospital is that they are all making good progress.

Tuesday.

During the 48 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 6 fresh cases of plague and 6 deaths (all Chinese).

Last week's figures were:—47 cases (of which 38 were in Victoria), 46 deaths. The decline of the epidemic is marked, as after two weeks of 200 cases and over and three of over 150, we have come down to 62 and 47 for the last two weeks.

The Portuguese boy named Thomas, who was admitted to the Plague Hospital five days ago, has been discharged.

The European patients are all doing well.

Wednesday.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 4 fresh cases of plague and 4 deaths (all Chinese).

The epidemic has so far declined now that there is nothing to chronicle beyond the bare figures. All the European patients are reported to be doing well in hospital.

Thursday.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 3 fresh cases of plague and 2 deaths (Chinese).

We regret to announce that Capt. Primrose and his son were removed to hospital at 6.15 yesterday evening, suffering from plague. It will be remembered that Mrs. Primrose was discharged from Kennedytown Hospital on the 4th inst.

Friday.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 8 fresh cases of plague (6 Chinese, and the 2 Europeans (whose names we have already given), and 5 deaths (Chinese).

The year's figures now are:—1,553 cases (1,474 Chinese, 51 other Asiatics, 28 Europeans), 1,478 deaths (1,435 Chinese, 34 other Asiatics, 9 Europeans).

Saturday.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 4 fresh cases of plague and one death, all the victims being Chinese. Thus, after the slight rise of the previous 24 hours, the decline of the last two weeks has continued.

The *Sinwénpao* records a snub received recently by Li Hung-chang from the Foreign Ministers at Peking. Four battalions of Governor Yuan Shih-kai's disciplined troops were ordered by Li Hung-chang the other day to enter Peking in order to preserve order inside the city after the evacuation by the Allied forces. Li's orders seem, however, to have been premature, as he failed first to consult with or notify the Foreign Ministers of the proposed entrance of the Chinese troops in question. Li Hung-chang was therefore given a broad hint that the entrance of Chinese troops being "officially unknown" there is every probability that when they are met by the Allies the Chinese troops will be fired upon. Li Hung-chang therefore countermanded his orders.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 11th inst. at the Board-room. The President (Hon. W. Chatham, Acting Director of Public Works) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Vice-President (Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. Bell (Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. A. Browin (Registrar-General), Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

FURTHER REPORT BY THE SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

The following further recommendations of the Sanitary Improvements Committee, in continuation of their reports of February 1st and April 19th on the improvement of the sanitary condition of the colony, were submitted:—

1. That the Government be advised to enact: "That every domestic building hereafter erected of a greater depth than 40 feet (as measured in accordance with sub-section E of section 56 of the Public Health Ordinance of 1901), shall be provided by the owner with a glazed skylight in the roof, of a total area of not less than 1-25th of the total floor area of such domestic building, and every upper floor shall be provided with a well-hole, corresponding, in position and area, to such skylight.

"Provided that no such provision shall be required in the case of domestic buildings which are, in the opinion of the Sanitary Board, adequately lit by means of windows opening into a side street or other open space of a width of not less than 15 feet, in addition to being lit from the front."

2. That with a view to the improvement in the condition of the storm-drains, provision should be made for a sewer inlet adjacent to every storm-drain inlet so that all foul waters finding their way into the side-channels may enter the sewer, instead of, as frequently happens at present, entering the storm-drain, which latter should only receive storm-water. The Committee understand that this is an essential element in the success of the separate system of drainage.

3. That additional flushing tanks should be provided for the sewers of the City of Victoria.

4. That with a view to the exclusion of rats from the dwelling-houses and the exclusion of garbage from the sewers and storm-drains, the gratings to the storm and sewer-gullies should be furnished with as small interspaces as possible.

5. That ceilings and lath-and-plaster walls should be prohibited in all tenement buildings in the City of Victoria below the level of Caine Road, and in Kowloon.

6. That the nuisance caused by the hawking of fish, vegetable, and other perishable articles of food should be remedied as far as possible by the provision of concreted open spaces to which hawking should be strictly confined. The Committee suggest that a part at least of the temporary market which is to be erected on the south side of the proposed new Harbour Office, be devoted to this purpose, and also that the vacant foreshore immediately to the west of the Public Works' store on Praya East be levelled and concreted, and used for a similar purpose. Also that a level site be set apart for the hawkers in Taipingshan, and another in Yaumati.

7. That the segregation camp at Lai Chi Kok be proceeded with at once.—(Sd.) F. H. May, F. W. Clark, E. Osborne.

With regard to paragraph 5 of the report, the PRESIDENT was of opinion that it should be altered so as to decide the European reservation, which was not amply specified. It was necessary that the prohibition should only extend to buildings outside the European reservation.

This view was supported by the other members of the Board, and on the motion of Dr. BELL, seconded by the PRESIDENT, the report, as amended, was adopted.

REPORT OF CHINESE CEMETERIES COMMITTEE.

It was resolved at a meeting held on 2nd May that the Board appoint a Committee, consisting of Dr. Clark, Mr. Browin, and Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, to select a burial ground for rich Chinese, and a burial ground in substitution for the Mount Caroline Cemetery.

The report of the Committee was laid on the table, and was as follows: "At a meet-

ing held on 25th June, it was agreed (1) to recommend that a cemetery for wealthy Chinese be set apart on a portion of the land lying between Aberdeen Channel and Deep Water Bay, area to be about 150 acres, land to be purchasable at any time for graves only; and (2) that no action be taken in regard to Mount Caroline Cemetery for the present."

The PRESIDENT—I propose these recommendations of the Committee be sent forward to the Government.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUEN seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

A discussion then arose, on a question by Mr. MAY, as to the reason that no action was to be taken in regard to Mount Caroline Cemetery.

The recommendations of the Committee were then taken separately, and the first was carried unanimously.

Dealing with the second, Mr. MAY said he was not in accord with it. The reason, he said, was that a very large increase of the population was going to take place down East. When the Wanchai reclamation was carried out, as it was bound to be, the cemetery would have to go, so that it was really only making its removal more difficult to continue to bury bodies there. Again, it was not the place for a cemetery, as it was much too close and was situated on a flat piece of ground. Steps should be taken to close the cemetery, and to find another.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUEN did not think there was any immediate necessity for closing the cemetery, to do which would have no practical effect whatever. There were very many graves in the cemetery, graves that had cost a lot of money to build, and their being allowed to remain would not interfere with the future prosperity of the colony.

Mr. OSBORNE—I move that the Government be recommended not to allow any further interments to take place there.

Dr. BELL agreed with the views expressed by Mr. MAY. In seven years hence the reclamation would be made, when the graveyard would have to be removed. If it were closed now, the cemetery would be ready to be built upon at the end of the seven years, but if bodies were interred right up to the last moment, the reclamation work would be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BREWIN—I think the place where they are burying now is about a mile back from the sea, and about seven hundred feet above the sea. You will never cut that down.

Mr. OSBORNE—No harm can be done if we stop burying there now.

The PRESIDENT—I think it is simply a case of passing the recommendation or not passing it, so we might as well take a vote.

The recommendation was lost, Mr. BREWIN and Mr. FUNG WA CHUEN being its only supporters.

Dr. CLARK—I think a resolution might be moved to close the cemetery now.

Mr. OSBORNE—We must get another one first.

Mr. MAY—I move that the report be sent back to the committee, with a request that they select a more permanent site.

This was seconded by Dr. BELL, and carried unanimously.

REMOVAL OF PLAGUE BODIES.

The following reply from Government relative to the removal of plague bodies from the colony was laid on the table:—"His Excellency the Governor approves of the resolution of the Sanitary Board that the bodies of Chinese who have died of plague may be coffined in the usual Chinese manner by relatives and friends and removed from the colony without any restrictions."

ADDITIONAL STALLS IN YAUMATI MARKET.

There was also laid on the table the reply from Government relative to the erection of eight additional stalls in Yaumati, recommended at a confidential meeting of the Board held on the 30th ult.

The reply showed that the recommendation had been submitted and approved. The expenditure entailed will be charged against the "Miscellaneous Works" Vote.

DR. ATKINSON'S RECALL.

With reference to the recall of Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, and the appointment of Dr. Pearce as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, the following copy of a telegram

dated 15th June, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was submitted—"Referring to your telegram of 15th June, Atkinson will reach destination on or about 4th August. Pearce, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, leaves England 5th July."—(Sd.) CHAMBERLAIN.

GOVERNMENT AND IMPROVED CHINESE HOUSES.

On the 14th ult. the Secretary of the Board forwarded the following letter to the Government:—"I have the honour to report that the minute of His Excellency the Governor, dated 15th May, 1901, forwarding a plan of improved Chinese houses, was again considered at a meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday, and it was resolved—"That the Board ask the Government whether it is intended that the plan submitted shall refer only to buildings to be erected on land sold hereafter by the Crown, or also to buildings to be erected in future on land already sold?"

The reply from the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary, is to the effect that the plan submitted referred only to buildings to be erected on land sold hereafter by the Crown. The Government had no power to impose conditions retrospectively on land already sold.

Mr. MAY—I move we notify the Government that the best plan the Board has yet seen is the plan submitted to the Director of Public Works and forwarded to the Government.

Dr. BELL seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUEN—I did not vote.

The PRESIDENT—Are you against the proposal?

Mr. FUNG WA CHUEN—No, but I thought my plan was the best. (Laughter.)

INFANT MORTALITY.

Further correspondence was laid on the table relative to the infant mortality in the colony. This included a report drawn up by Chief Detective Inspector J. H. Hanson.

Dr. CLARK said it appeared that the births of Chinese infants were not registered for forty-two days, or six weeks. A registration fee of one dollar was then charged, and this, it was believed, deterred Chinese parents from registering a birth, according at least to the report before them. Some good might be done by extending the period of registration to three months, instead of six weeks, because, even if a child lived for six weeks, parents were not willing to pay a dollar for registering the birth when it was possible that the child might very soon afterwards die. At the end of three months, if a birth remain unregistered, the parents might be prosecuted.

Mr. OSBORNE—I recommend that the Government abolish the dollar fee.

Dr. BELL—Altogether?

Mr. OSBORNE—Yes; why does the Government want to make money out of a birth?

Mr. MAY—It isn't a question of making money; it is to hurry people up and make them register within the six weeks. If you don't charge the dollar you will find that you are no better off than before.

Dr. BELL—If you abolish the dollar fee and make the limit for registration three months, you will then have some justification for putting people in gaol if they don't register. I think the fee ought to be abolished altogether. I don't know that we get any more registration on account of it.

Mr. MAY—I move as an amendment that the Board ask the Captain Superintendent of Police and the Registrar-General to endeavour to enforce the present law more strictly. I have never been asked to find out the number of infants not registered, but I daresay I could find a good many out through the police.

Dr. BELL—I second Mr. Osborne's motion.

Mr. BREWIN—Is anyone seconding the Vice-President's amendment? It would be most ungracious not to do so. (Laughter.)

The PRESIDENT—I second it.

The amendment was then put to the meeting and carried by a majority of one. Mr. OSBORNE's motion consequently was lost.

DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES.

The following additional bye-laws (relative to the disinfection of infected premises) made by the Sanitary Board under Section 15 of the Public Health Ordinance (No. 13 of 1901) were submitted for approval:—

1. Bye-law No. 8, under the heading *Disinfection of Infected Premises*, is hereby revoked.

2. The following additional bye-law shall be adopted under the heading *Disinfection of Infected Premises*, that is to say:—

8. Any officer of the Board may, during the prevalence in the colony or in any district thereof of any of the aforesaid diseases, make a house-to-house visitation within any district which has been declared by the Board to be infected, for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary condition of any premises so visited and of all and every part thereof, and of ascertaining whether there is any person in or upon the said premises attacked or affected by any of the said diseases or the body of any person who has died therefrom. If the premises so visited or any part thereof shall be found in a dirty or insanitary condition in the opinion of any such officer, he shall report the same to the Medical Officer of Health or to any such other officer as may be appointed for that purpose by the Board, with the approval of the Governor, who shall inspect such premises, and if he considers them or any part thereof to be in a dirty or insanitary condition he may forthwith take steps to have the said premises thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by persons acting under his instructions, and may, if he thinks fit, have all furniture and goods removed therefrom during such cleansing and disinfection; and whenever in his opinion it is necessary for the thorough cleansing and disinfection of such premises to do any or all of the following acts, namely, to take down, remove from the premises or destroy any mezzanine floor, cockloft, partition, screen or other similar structure or fitting, or any portion thereof, or when in his opinion any mezzanine floor, cockloft, partition, screen or other similar structure or fitting prevents the free access of light and air to the said premises, he shall forthwith have the same taken down, and if he considers the removal from the premises or the destruction thereof, or both, necessary in the interests of the public health, he shall forthwith cause the same to be removed from the premises or destroyed, or both. Such destruction shall be carried out with such precautions and in such manner and in such place as the Board may from time to time direct.

For the purposes of this bye-law any officer of the Board may enter any premises without notice between the hours of 5 a.m. and 6 a.m.

9. Any officer of the Board or any police officer may prevent the removal (except under the directions of the officer in charge of the cleansing and disinfection) of any furniture, clothing, bedding or other household goods to or from any premises within any district which has been declared by the Board under Bye-law 8 to be infected, unless the person so removing them has obtained, and produces to such officer, a permit in writing from the Medical Officer of Health, or any Assistant Medical Officer of Health, authorising such removal.

The Medical Officer of Health, or any Assistant Medical Officer of Health may, as a condition of granting any such permit, require the articles in respect of which the permit is applied for, to be first cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

Any person removing any such article to or from any premises within any district so declared to be infected as aforesaid, without such directions or permit as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of this Bye-law.

Prevention of epidemic or contagious disease.—1. The Board may at any time with a view to the prevention of epidemic, endemic or contagious disease (even when any such disease is not existent in the colony) direct any officer of the Board to make a house-to-house visitation within such limits as may be defined by the Board, and any officer so directed may, with such assistance as may be necessary, cleanse and disinfect any premises within such limits, under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, or of any Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and during such cleansing and disinfection may, if he thinks fit, have all furniture and goods removed from such premises.

2. During such cleansing and disinfection of premises within the limits so defined by the Board any officer of the Board or any police officer may prevent the removal (except under the directions of the officer in charge of the

cleansing and disinfection) of any furniture, clothing, bedding or other household goods to or from any premises within the limits so defined, unless the person so removing them has obtained, and produces to such officer, a permit in writing from the Medical Officer of Health or any Assistant Medical Officer of Health, authorising such removal. The Medical Officer of Health or any Assistant Medical Officer of Health may, as a condition of granting any such permit, require the articles in respect of which the permit is applied for, to be first cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

Any person removing any such article to or from any premises within the limits so defined as aforesaid, without such directions or permit as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of this bye-law.

The PRESIDENT—Do you think it advisable to postpone the consideration of these bye-laws till a future meeting, or do it now?

Mr. FUNG WA CHUEN—Let us wait until provision for a change be made. Don't make bye-laws every day. How can you expect the Chinese to understand so many bye-laws?

Dr. BELL—We cannot start now to make all the bye-laws we need for the next twenty years. The only time the Sanitary Board is allowed to make bye-laws is when the necessity for them crops up. No one wants to learn all the bye-laws off by heart, neither Chinese nor European. The Sanitary Board or one of its inspectors will tell you when you are wrong. You cannot, as I said before, make bye-laws right off the reel. I don't think we should postpone the consideration of them.

Dr. CLARK explained that one effect of the bye-laws was to provide for the disinfection of premises before an epidemic of plague. There must be some means by which infection was retained for a year or so, and therefore, if during non-epidemic times they were to go over the whole city, district by district, and thoroughly disinfect the houses, there was a possibility of preventing an outbreak of plague in the following spring. They all knew, for instance, that plague would break out this year in No. 9 Health District, and it did, and was there, too, for two-and-a-half months before it spread to the other parts of the city. The Board had no power in the matter, and they had to wait till plague was epidemic before they could do anything. If power were given the Board before an outbreak to go over every district and thoroughly disinfect the houses, there was a chance, Dr. Clark repeated, of preventing an outbreak of plague. It could be done gradually and slowly.

Mr. BREWIN—Oh no, you cannot be too long over it, you know. You must hurry up.

Dr. CLARK—Well, we could do sixty houses a day.

Dr. BELL—The only way to stop plague is at the beginning of an epidemic. However, I wish to move that the Board go into committee on the bye-laws.

Mr. MAY seconded, and the motion was considered.

On the Board resuming, the SECRETARY read the bye-laws, which were all approved.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CHAN A FOOK.

It was intimated that Mr. Chan A Fook had tendered his resignation as a member of the Board, and that the Government had accepted his resignation.

NOISE NUISANCES.

In submitting a suggestion for the suppression of nuisances by noises, Mr. May minuted—"I beg to suggest for the consideration of the Board the desirability of the Board addressing the Government on the subject of legislating for the suppression of nuisances by noises. At present, unless it happens to be a contravention of the terms of the house-lease, a person can (and persons do every day all over the colony, vide Wanchai and Yaumati more particularly) rent an ordinary house in a populous street, and start a boiler-maker's shop in it, or any other noisy trade he likes. I am of opinion that the time has come when such trades should be relegated to certain well-defined districts."

The following minutes were appended:—

Lieut.-Col. Hughes—"I agree with the Vice-President."

Mr. Osborne—"I agree with the V.-P., and if it is the Board's business to suppress the nuisance, by all means let us do it."

Mr. Brewin—"Are there any restrictions as to locality at home?"

Dr. Clark—"I entirely agree with the V.-P. The nuisance referred to has been very marked of late in Wanchai."

Mr. BREWIN—About Wanchai, I lived in Morrison Hill Road for about thirteen years, when all these things were going on, and I was never troubled very much by noises. I don't see the necessity for this at all; or rather, how are you going to enforce the bye-laws?

Dr. BELL—What I want to know is—is it our business? The suppression of noises has nothing to do with sanitation.

Speaking in support of his recommendation, Mr. MAY said that though there was no law at present to deal with such matters, it did not follow that one should not be made. At home, if a man did anything that people did not want him to do, all they had to do was to stand up for their rights and get an injunction against him. Here, getting an injunction cost money, and was also very troublesome. Something should be done, and the Board should approach the Government and ask them to take the question into their consideration. Boiler-making shops were increasing, which was a very good sign, as it showed that trade was good, but it was unreasonable to allow a man to open these places anywhere he chose. He moved that the Government be asked to consider the matter.

Mr. OSBORNE seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE CEMETERIES AT KOWLOON CITY AND SHAM SHUI PO.

The Secretary read a minute by Mr. May pointing out that two Chinese cemeteries exist at Kowloon City and Sham Shui Po, both of which had for many years been used by the natives in the vicinity. Doubtless, prior to the extension of the colony, and even since it had taken place, many plague corpses had been buried in these cemeteries, which should now be either closed or declared to be cemeteries under Section 39 of Ordinance 13 of 1901. In the latter case caretakers should be appointed to look after them and to keep tally of the burials.

Dr. Clark minuted—"I think it will be advisable to appoint a small committee to consider the subject and formulate recommendations to Government."

The suggestion contained in Dr. CLARK'S minute was agreed to.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MORTUARY AT KOWLOON.

Correspondence was laid on the table relative to the erection of a public mortuary in Kowloon, as recommended by the Board at a meeting held on June 13th.

Dr. Bell's idea is a building similar to the Government mortuary, with plenty of ventilation and water laid on. Outside, a small office for the medical officer and a house for the caretaker with kitchen attached, the whole to be surrounded by a high wall. The best place for the mortuary, in Dr. Bell's opinion, would be at Yaumati, the locality where most of the bodies have come from during the last eighteen months.

The President minuted that a drawing and estimate would be prepared as soon as possible.

REPORT ON THE DISINFECTION OF NO. 5 HEALTH DISTRICT.

The report of Mr. F. Browne, Government Analyst, on the disinfection and cleansing of No. 5 Health District, of the operations connected with which he was in charge, was laid on the table.

The report showed that the work was commenced on Friday, 21st June, and was completed on the following day. Fourteen parties were engaged, each party consisting of an European, a Chinese constable, a carpenter, and six coolies. The occupants of the houses having been previously notified, the work was rendered much lighter, as no time was lost in explanation. Mr. Browne's impression of the attitude of the Chinese towards the disinfection was that they were very glad that Europeans were endeavouring to kill the plague by fumigating their houses with suffocating chlorine—a disinfectant in which they have great faith. Out of 588 houses disinfected, only 17 floors were found

vacant, so that many people had not left the district before the operations were commenced. On Monday, 24th June, the kitchens and backyards of the disinfected houses were washed with chloride of lime and water, and the house-drains and sewers of the district were disinfected and flushed. Many of the occupants endeavoured to anticipate the coolies by doing the washing themselves. The European in charge of each gang had been instructed to induce the residents to throw away all rubbish, and they seemed to be glad of an opportunity to do so. The whole work was completed on Wednesday evening, 26th June, and was carried through without encountering any difficulties from the Chinese. On the other hand, every assistance was received from them. Eight thousand pounds of chloride of lime and 3,200 pounds of sulphuric acid were used. The total cost of the operations, including materials and coolie hire, was about \$1,300.

Mr. MAY—I propose that the Board express its very great thanks to Mr. Browne for the very efficient way in which he superintended this work, and also to Mr. Bryan for the very efficient way in which he assisted Mr. Browne.

Mr. OSBORNE seconded, and the proposal was unanimously agreed to.

THE "TELEGRAPH" AND NO. 5 HEALTH DISTRICT.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the cleansing of houses in No. 5 Health District.

On June 24th an article describing the process of disinfection of this district appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* over the signature of "Gilah," and was sent by the Government to Dr. Clark.

The Medical Officer of Health passed on the extract to Mr. F. Browne, Government Analyst, and queried—"Is not this a somewhat exaggerated account of the work done?"

Mr. Browne's reply was to the effect that he did not recognise No. 5 Health District from the description given, and that in most particulars the account was greatly exaggerated. Speaking generally, the houses, lanes, and drains were as clean and in as good order as an inspector could reasonably be expected to keep them. Only a yearly compulsory cleansing such as that completed in No. 5 Health District, in Mr. Browne's opinion, was of any real value in teaching the Chinese how to keep their premises clean.

Mr. May minuted—"I spent two hours in the houses in the district at the commencement of the operations. I saw some rubbish—old baskets, empty tins, disused paper, etc., such as no doubt would be present in any European house or office in the colony—but nothing that could be described as filth."

The PRESIDENT—I think it is somewhat regrettable to put in the newspapers such unfounded statements. From the statement of Mr. Browne and that of the Vice-President, it is clearly shown that the article in the *Telegraph* is of a very exaggerated description.

Referring to the matter of the cleansing of the houses, Mr. BREWIN thought that once every six months was sufficient, provided it were done properly. The rule requiring the cleansing to be made every month was scarcely ever heeded, because of its frequency.

Dr. CLARK moved that the Board invite the assistance of the Registrar-General in issuing notices to householders to the effect that the cleansing of houses should be done by tenants and the disinfection by owners.

Mr. MAY seconded, and the proposal was agreed to.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

A report of the analysis of the public water supplies was laid on the table.

EXAMINATION UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ORDINANCE.

Mr. F. Browne, Government Analyst's report on the results of the examination made under the Sale of and Food Drugs Ordinance was laid on the table. The report showed that six samples of whisky, six of brandy, eight of beer, two of bread, six of milk, one of coffee, and two of tea had been tested. With the exception of two samples of milk, which were shown to be adulterated, all were found to be genuine. The eight samples of beer were free from arsenic.

APPLICATION FOR ERECTION OF URINALS.

An application was read for the erection of urinals on the ground and first and second floors of the Western Hotel.

Dr. Clark minuted:—"Refuse urinals on the upper floors."

Dr. CLARK moved that the application be granted in respect of the urinal on the ground floor, and refused in respect of the urinals on the upper floors.

Mr. BREWIN seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF RAT-CATCHERS.

Dr. Clark minuted:—"I beg to recommend that the Board should obtain the authority of the Government to engage four Chinese rat-catchers who should be paid at the rate of \$5 a month, and three cents for each rat caught. They could go round to offices and houses, and should also be given access to the storm-drains. Traps would have to be provided by the Board, and the men would wear ordinary Sanitary Board coolie uniform, so that they could be identified when necessary."

The recommendation was circulated amongst the members, and Mr. Osborne minuted—"To do the thing effectively, I should think you ought to have about fifty rat-catchers."

Dr. Clark minuted in reply—"I think we ought to see first how the scheme will work, and then, if desirable, increase the number of men employed."

Dr. CLARK pointed out that during epidemics of plague there was no difficulty in getting rats. During the recent epidemic they were catching between two and three thousand a week.

Mr. BREWIN—How are you going to catch them?

Dr. CLARK—By traps. The Chinese can catch them with their hands, though.

The PRESIDENT—This is simply a matter of experiment in the right direction. As far as our opinion goes, I think the proposal is a very good one, and I move that it be sent forward to the Government.

Dr. BELL seconded, and the motion was carried.

NUISANCES CAUSED BY WATER BUFFALOES.

On the 1st inst., Col. A. W. Collard, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General in China and Hongkong, addressed the Government on the matter of the reported grazing of water buffaloes over various parts of the Kowloon military camp and rifle-ranges, causing the ground to become foul and insanitary. Col. Collard asked that such action be taken as would mitigate the nuisance complained of.

The letter was remitted to Dr. Clark, who minuted:—"The Sanitary Board have power to prohibit grazing by an order in writing. They might make an order prohibiting grazing in the Kowloon military camp and rifle-ranges, but I should have thought that the sentries could have warned off the men in charge of the animals."

Mr. MAY—I think that if the military authorities want to keep the buffaloes away they should post sentries. I beg to move accordingly.

Dr. BELL—It isn't our business.

The PRESIDENT seconded the proposal, which was unanimously agreed to.

PLANS FOR MARKETS.

Plans were laid on the table showing the proposed addition to the Wanchai Market and the two temporary markets, one opposite the Sailor's Home and the other adjoining the new Harbour Office site.

PLAGUE-CONDEMNED HOUSES.

There was laid on the table a recommendation by Dr. Clark relative to the withdrawal of the orders closing Nos. 15, 17, and 19, Peel Street, and No. 63, Wellington Street.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Dr. BELL, it was agreed to withdraw the orders.

THE FLUSHING OF THE SEWERS WITH SEA WATER.

The reply of the Government relative to a request of the Board that the Government reconsider the question of the flushing of the sewers and storm-drains with sea-water was laid on the table. It read:—

"Colonial Secretary's Office,
"9th July, 1901."

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 3rd ult., I am directed by H.E. the Governor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a minute of the Director of Public Works on the question of the flushing of the sewers and storm-water drains of the city with sea-water, and to inform you that the Acting Director of Public Works advises that the

initial cost of a scheme for flushing the sewers with sea-water would be about \$200,000, and its annual cost about \$10,000.

"2. His Excellency does not feel competent to decide the vexed question of the drainage system, and has requested that the services of an expert on sanitation should be obtained in England with a view to his visiting Hongkong and reporting generally upon the sanitation of the colony."

The minute by Mr. Ormsby, dated February, 17 1899, is as follows:—"There are now in use in the city 32 automatic flushing tanks placed in the most suitable positions. The sewers have been laid to self-cleaning grades in nearly every case, and through them passes daily most of the 3,000,000 gallons of water consumed in the city every 24 hours. An examination of these sewers at any of the man-holes usually shows them running half full with water."

Regarding the use of sea water for flushing drains, Mr. Cooper, in his report on the Water Supply in 1896, wrote as follows:—"During recent years, many seaside towns have adopted a system of water supply, using sea water for watering streets, flushing drains, fire-service, etc. In considering the foregoing, the practicability of adopting such a system for the City of Victoria has not been lost sight of, and though the use of sea water favours deposits in sewers, its adoption for street watering has advantages over the use of fresh water, and may with advantage be used in comparatively level localities. Any project for the utilisation of sea water for such purposes in the City of Victoria, owing to the varying elevations of the built area, viz., from practically sea-level to 600 feet above sea-level, must necessarily involve the installation and maintenance of pumping machinery and the construction of service reservoirs in addition to those used for the water supplied for potable purposes. It would further be necessary to lay throughout the city a separate system of distribution mains and hydrants. The cost of such a project would not compare favourably with the gravitation projects put forward in the preceding pages of this report, and, consequently, I am of opinion no such project should be entertained so long as a supply of fresh water sufficient for all purposes can be obtained at a reasonable cost by gravitation. The cost of pumping up sea-water to the 600 foot level, and laying distribution mains to use it for flushing sewers, would be prohibitive, even if desirable. Further storage of water in the Tytam Valley is projected, and with a more abundant supply, the flushing tanks may be used more freely."

THE PROPOSED HOSPITAL AT QUARRY BAY.

The Secretary read the following letter from Messrs Butterfield and Swire:—

"Hongkong, 10th July, 1901.

"Sir,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., from which we note the Board still adheres to its decision that they think it necessary to have an European doctor in charge of our proposed hospital at Quarry Bay. We gather they do not object to Dr. Kwan as not being fit and duly qualified for this post, but solely on account of his nationality, and would be glad to be informed if this is so. We may state that in engaging this gentleman, in anticipation of the Board gladly accepting what services we could render in assisting the Government to stamp out the plague, we were influenced by the fact of his nationality, as it enabled him to converse with his patients in their own language, and more readily to diagnose their symptoms. We venture to submit that no European doctor, if he be unable to converse with his patients, and be ignorant of their ways and mode of life, can be classed as equal to a local native practitioner of large experience and duly qualified.

"As already stated, that, having engaged Dr. Kwan, we do not see our way to go to the expense of employing another European doctor, who would simply have to certify to the corrections of Dr. Kwan's treatment, which of course is a thing we should not care to ask Dr. Kwan to submit to. We, therefore, beg to again urge the Board's reconsideration of the matter, and in doing so would call their attention to the fact that the Government provide no local medical attendance or facilities to the inhabitants in the large and populous district our scheme would embrace, that by conceding to our request they would be relieved of the care of a dis-

trict difficult for them to deal with, and thus be enabled to concentrate their efforts elsewhere to the benefit of the colony, and would further avoid such distressing incidents as that reported to us by our manager yesterday, viz., a woman having died at Quarry Bay the previous day, on her death being reported to the authorities, a burial certificate was issued, on receipt of which the husband set off to procure a coffin and bearers, but on his return with same found, to his dismay, the Sanitary Board officials had removed the body to Kennedy Town.

"As we understand the Board will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon, we would request that this letter be placed before them for discussion and their final decision."

"(Sd.) BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE."

Mr. OSBORNE asked that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's request be allowed, and that the hospital be run without the attendance of an European doctor. In doing so, he could not refrain from commenting on what he considered the obstruction on the part of the Board—unnecessary obstruction. The only representative of the Sanitary Board in the Quarry Bay district was a police inspector at Shaukiwan, who probably had in his charge the sanitary arrangements of Quarry Bay, including this hospital of Butterfield and Swire's. An inspector worthy of the name was just as capable of seeing the arrangements in that matchless carried out—that the place was kept clean, and that all the surroundings were such as the Medical Officer of Health would ask—just as capable as any European medical man in the colony. Butterfield and Swire had laid great stress upon the fact that they wanted the coolies to be benefited by having a native doctor to attend them. Everyone knew perfectly well that the very sight of an European coming to attend him frightened a coolie, and that he would not submit to treatment by an European doctor. That very question, Mr. Osborne said, cropped up in connection with his own company, and he agreed to the conditions laid down because he could get an European doctor easily. With Butterfield and Swire it was different. An European doctor could not waste precious time by running down to Quarry Bay every now and again, and the speaker thought Butterfield and Swire were right in refusing to submit to such a stipulation. Dr. Bell had minuted that this was a plan by Butterfield and Swire to keep their coolies working, and was not suggested in order to keep to combat the plague. Assuming that the promptings of the commercial mind were sordid—(laughter)—absolutely sordid, he did not see why they should not consent to the request of those sordid minds, when that request happened to coincide with the philanthropic efforts of the non-commercial mind. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's offer of assistance to combat the plague was one deserving the heartiest support, and it came with very bad grace for the members of the Board to thwart them. Mr. Osborne, in concluding, trusted that the Board would reconsider the matter, and grant Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's request.

Mr. MAY was entirely opposed to the application. The Board required an European doctor to visit and supervise for the very same reason that an European medical officer visited daily the Tung Wa Hospital and every other plague hospital open in the colony. When the Board gave up the control of its plague hospitals they had better give up control of everything. Careful supervision was necessary in order to tell whether a case was one of plague or not. Mr. May moved that Butterfield and Swire be notified that the Board could not reconsider its decision.

Dr. BELL seconded. He characterized the statement that a Chinaman does not like an European practitioner as nonsense, and if members liked to believe the statement—well, they could. For its contradiction, however, they had only to go to the Government Civil Hospital and they would find every Chinese ward full. Last year there were nine hundred Chinese patients. There was another cock-and-bull story that a Chinaman did not like being cut about by an European. The surgery ward at the Government Civil Hospital was now chock-a-block. A Chinaman did not like to have an arm or leg taken off any more than an European, but when it was necessary

they submitted to the operation at an European doctor's hands. All stories to the contrary were absolutely false. There were fifty or sixty Chinese out-patients attending the Government Civil Hospital every day.

Mr. OSBORNE—They are driven into the hospital.

Dr. BELL—Who drives them?

Mr. OSBORNE—Their employers.

Dr. BELL—I tell you, sir, we have fifty destitute cases there every morning.

Mr. OSBORNE continuing in his line of argument, Dr. BELL retorted—Well, I am either a liar, or I am not. I give you absolute facts. Five hundred Chinamen wanted to come in last year, and there was no room for them.

After further discussion Mr. MAY's motion was put to the meeting and carried.

SUPPOSED PLAGUE CASES AT SAIGON.

Dr. CLARK intimated that in response to an enquiry from the Board the British Consul at Saigon had informed them that no cases of plague had occurred there. These enquiries were made, Dr. CLARK explained, in consequence of a case of plague having occurred on board the steamer *Shantung* on arrival from Saigon. Since then, two Chinese suffering from plague had been landed from two steamers arriving here from Saigon, one on the 3rd and the other on the 4th. These patients were sent to the Tung Wa Hospital, but died in the course of a few hours. Under these circumstances, it would be advisable to recommend the Government to ask the British Consul at Saigon to make further enquiries, as plague might be existing without the authorities there knowing the fact.

This suggestion was unanimously agreed to.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PRESENTATION OF GOVERNOR'S SHIELD.

A parade of all units of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps took place at Headquarters on the 9th inst., when His Excellency the Governor presented his Shield for musketry to the winning team, "D" Company. The parade, despite the importance of the occasion, was not a large one.

His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Blake and his aide-de-camp, arrived on the parade ground shortly after half-past five, dressed in his uniform as Hon. Colonel of the Corps, and was received with the general salute.

Captain PRITCHARD, Adjutant of the Corps, welcomed His Excellency, in the absence of Sir John Carrington, C.M.G., Commandant. In a few words Captain Pritchard thanked His Excellency for his generous present of the Shield and also for his kindness in coming to the parade ground. Commenting on the fact that the winners of the shield, "D" Company, had fired with rifles against carbines, Captain Pritchard said the matter was under the consideration of the Shield Committee, which would weigh fully the whole question whether or not the two weapons were equal in accuracy and range. He then asked His Excellency to present the Shield, and intimated that the Corps had provided a small replica for each member of the winning team.

In presenting the Shield the Governor said it had been presented by him to the Corps for the purpose of inducing the members to practice shooting, and, if possible, to evolve a competition between the different units of the Corps. The Hongkong Volunteers had now arrived at a very critical stage in their existence. When His Excellency came here in 1898, the Corps numbered 150 men. The first impulse towards the increasing of the strength of the Corps came in the April of 1899, when the trouble in the New Territory arose. One afternoon Colonel Ainsley came over and informed His Excellency that matters in the New Territory were nearing a crisis, and that it was necessary to despatch at once a number of men to the other side to repel a possible attack. The Hongkong Volunteer Corps was apparently at that time not taken seriously, but His Excellency nevertheless suggested that they should be called upon. How well that call had been responded to, and how well they had done their work under Col. Mainwaring, would be remembered by all.

That was the first impulse, and from that time to the present moment, greatly through the fostering care of Major-General Gascoigne and Sir John Carrington, Commandant, the Corps had gone on increasing in numbers and in efficiency. Speaking of the necessity for straight shooting, His Excellency said it behoved every man to be in a position to take his place, if necessary, in the lines for the defence of the colony and of his home. It was with a view of stimulating interest in their shooting that he had decided to present the Shield to the members of the Corps. The Volunteers now numbered 300 men, and His Excellency could assure them that they were now taken very seriously as an important addition to the defensive force of the colony. That was a fact on which they were to be congratulated, but the greatest satisfaction would be the consciousness that they had come forward and given a portion of their time to the first duty of every good citizen—the duty of falling into line for the defence of country and home. His Excellency concluded by congratulating Captain Forbes and his team on their success, and trusted that the memento each man would carry away would be a pleasant one in years to come, and that the result of the competition this year would prove in future an incentive to the other units of the Corps.

His Excellency then presented the Shield and its replicas to the members of "D" Company's team, congratulating each in turn.

Captain FORBES returned thanks on behalf of the team, and said that in future years, when His Excellency, perchance, had left the colony, the Shield would be regarded as an earnest of His Excellency's good wishes for the welfare of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Cheers were then given for the winning team, and for His Excellency and Lady Blake.

A pleasing little ceremony followed. Captain SAUNDERS, laying a silver tea service on the table which had been occupied by the Shield, addressed Captain Pritchard, the Adjutant, and, alluding to the latter's approaching marriage, asked him, on behalf of the officers of the Corps, to accept the tea service as a small token of appreciation of his services as Adjutant to the Corps. Mrs. Pritchard, Captain Saunders remarked, would doubtless find it extremely useful. When Captain Pritchard returned to the colony with Mrs. Pritchard, the members of the Volunteer Corps would heartily receive him.

On the call of Captain SAUNDERS, three cheers were given for Captain Pritchard.

In replying, Captain PRITCHARD thanked Captain Saunders and the other officers of the Corps for their very handsome present, and said it was hard for him, in looking back, to realise that he had been connected with the Corps only for the past six months. He was leaving the colony on some important matters requiring his presence at home, but he hoped it would be *au revoir* only—not good-bye. However, as that would be his last parade for six months, he would take the opportunity of thanking all for the support and help he had received in his duties as Adjutant. It had not been all joy and happiness, and he had been disappointed on many occasions to see only six or seven men on parade. The present turn-out, for instance, was not nearly so good as it might have been, but its paucity, Captain Pritchard added, might be accounted for by the concert of the previous night having proved too much for some of the members. He trusted, however, that the attendance at parades would in future be better. Captain Pritchard concluded by again expressing his thanks for the honour accorded him.

The parade shortly afterwards dismissed.

The inscription on the Governor's Shield is as follows:—"His Excellency the Governor's Shield. 8th June, 1901. Won by "D" Company." Then follow the names of the officers and men composing the team:—Capt. J. McG. Forbes, Lieut. T. Skinner, Lieut. A. R. Grievie, Corporal A. Ritchie, Private J. I. Andrew, Private B. Clark, Private H. Horley, Private A. Mackenzie, and Private A. Watson.

M. Delcassé has declared that the French troops will not leave the road to Peking before the troops of other nations do so.

PRIZE-FIRING ON THE CHINA STATION.

Our Weihaiwei correspondent writes to us that the Seymour Challenge Shield prize-firing competition for H.M. fleet is proceeding very keenly there. H.M.S. *Barfleur*, though unable to catch up the *Terrible's* world record, has nevertheless made a splendid score, entirely outclassing all other records in the past, including that of H.M.S. *Scylla*, which for two years headed the list. The following is the *Barfleur's* score:—

4.7 IN. Q.F. GUNS.					
Name	Rating	No. at Gun	Rounds Fired	Hits	Misses
J. Drew	P.O. 1	1	9	8	1
S. Bedford	L.S.	2	8	7	1
G. Massenbird	Sgt. R.M.A. 1	1	8	7	1
P. Butt	Gunner	1	8	7	1
C. Thurger	P.O. 1	1	8	7	1
J. Barrett	Cpl. R.M.A. 1	1	8	7	1
M. Pyne	P.O. 1	1	9	7	2
C. Carter	Gunner	2	6	6	0
H. Whiteway	P.O. 2	2	8	6	2
C. Palmer	A.B.	2	8	6	2
T. Cloke	P.O. 2	1	9	6	3
E. Cobb	Gunner	2	6	5	1
W. Martin	Gunner	2	8	5	3
M. Collins	P.O. 2	1	9	5	4
H. Newcome	P.O. 1	1	9	5	4
A. Winter	A.B.	2	8	4	4
F. Garrod	Gunner	1	8	4	4
G. Marshall	P.O. 2	2	6	4	2
J. Bell	Gunner	2	7	4	3
E. Johns	A.B.	2	9	4	5

The 10 4.7 in. guns fired 159 rounds and made 114 hits. This gives an average of 5.7 hits per gun per minute, which is a record for 4.7 in. guns.

The following table of results shows the great improvement in shooting the ship has made by using telescopic sights and by practising with Captain Scott's "Dotter" and "Morris" tube aiming rifle, and also in loading by practising at a loading tray on the same principle as adopted in H.W.S. *Terrible*. The "Dotter" has been in use on board since December, 1900 (when telescopic sight were made by and fitted by ship's artificers), and the aiming rifle and loading tray only a fortnight before the present prize firing took place. It is, we understand, an electrical contrivance invented by Capt. Scott for teaching men to shoot, the details of it being kept secret.

Year	Rounds Fired	Hits	Average Hits per gun per minute.
1899	111	34	1.7
1900	111	47	2.35
1901	159	114	5.7

10 IN. BREACHLOADING GUNS.

Name	Rating	C.T.	13	10	3
H. Pelham	P.O. 1	1	6	3	3
B. Heald	"	1	6	3	3
G. Freeme	"	1	5	3	3
S. Brett	"	1	5	3	3
H. Harper	"	c.t.	12	3	9
H. Caley	"	1	5	1	4

The 4 10 in. guns fired 47 rounds and made 23 hits. This gives an average of 48 hits per gun per minute.

Year	Rounds Fired	Hits	Average Hits per gun per minute.
1899	24	4	.08
1900	33	18	.375
1901	47	23	.48

The following umpires were present on board to check time and marking:—Commander Ogilvy, R.N. (H.M.S. *Terrible*), Lieut Pendergast, R.N. (H.M.S. *Centurion*), Lieut Litchfield, R.N. (H.M.S. *Terrible*).

The *Naval and Military Record* in the last number to hand says:—Hitherto it has been the universal rule of the service that when a naval brigade is landed the flagship's detachment takes the right of the line in virtue of being the senior officer's ship. In future that place of honour will fall to the ship that has won the Seymour Cup during the musketry course. On the China station it is assumed that the new departures are due to what the admiral saw at the Taku Forts and Tientsin; but whatever may have been the motive it is gratifying to know that on at least one of the principal stations strong inducements are now held out to qualify for first place, both in rifle practice and in heavy gun firing. The crew of a flagship may regard it as a stigma to be displaced from the right of

the line, but as the place of honour is open to competition we cannot see that any hardship is incurred, for it will be the duty of the flagship to endeavour, by merit alone, to retain the position which it has until now held by courtesy.

THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT IN 1900.

The report of the Acting Harbour Master for 1900 is published in the *Gazette*. We make the following extracts:—

SHIPPING.

The total tonnage entering and clearing during the year 1900 amounted to 18,445,184 tons, being an increase, compared with 1899, of 343,825 tons.

There were 41,223 arrivals of 9,228,762 tons, and 41,233 departures of 9,216,372 tons.

Of British ocean-going tonnage, 2,841,936 tons entered, 2,821,410 tons cleared.

Of river steamers (British) 1,746,674 tons entered, and 1,745,178 tons cleared, making a grand total of British tonnage of 9,155,198 tons entering and clearing.

Of Foreign ocean-going tonnage, 2,425,066 tons entered, and 2,425,311 tons cleared.

Of Foreign river steamers, 8,286 tons entered, and 8,286 tons cleared, making a grand total of Foreign tonnage of 4,866,969 tons entering and clearing.

Of junks in Foreign trade, 1,604,692 tons entered, and 1,620,224 tons cleared.

Of junks in local trade, 602,148 tons entered, and 595,963 tons cleared.

Thus—

	Per cent.
British ocean-going tonnage represented	30.7
" river	19.0
Foreign ocean-going	26.3
" river	0.1
Junk (Foreign trade)	17.4
" (local trade)	6.5

Five thousand three hundred and ninety-five (5,395) steamers, 78 sailing vessels and 17,732 junks in Foreign trade entered during the year, giving a daily average of 63.6 as against 76.9 in 1899.

For European-constructed vessels the daily average entry would be 14.99 against 14.91 in 1899, and of the vessels entering 69.77 were British.

For vessels under the British flag a comparative table for 1899 and 1900 shows an increase of 103 ships measuring 43,182 tons, but when taking into account the decrease in river trade under this flag, viz., 111 vessels of 58,817 tons, the actual increase in ocean-going trade would be 214 ships of 488,499 tons. The falling off in river trade may be wholly ascribed to the steamers *Samshui*, *Wuchiu*, *Hoi Tong* and *Kwai Lum* being sold and off the run.

Of the increase mentioned above the chief factors are:—(i) The turning over of many of the China Merchant Steamers to British colours; (ii) the fact of a greater percentage of tramp steamers calling than heretofore (principally carrying coal); (iii) the increased size of the liners on home routes; and (iv) the fact of some of the coasters calling at the port more frequently than they did last year.

For vessels under Foreign flags there is a numerical decrease of 68 shown, but with an increased tonnage of 151,838 tons, the falling off in vessels is ascribed to the turning over of a portion of the China Merchants' fleet to the British flag, also further augmented by a falling off in vessels under the United States, Japanese, and Norwegian colours. The increase in tonnage as explained by the greatly increased size of many of the German steamers, also to the Scottish Oriental Steamship Company turning over to German colours, which has considerably augmented the tonnage under this flag. Vessels under French colours have also helped to enhance the increase, which is explained by their making more trips than were made last year.

The actual number of ships of European construction (exclusive of river steamers) entering the port during the year 1900, was 709—being 363 British and 346 Foreign.

These 709 vessels entered 3,440 times and gave a total tonnage of 5,267,023 tons. In 1899, 303 vessels entered 3,361 times and gave an aggregate tonnage of 4,940,919 tons.

Thus 106 more vessels entered 79 more times and gave a total tonnage increased by 326,804 tons.

The 363 British ships carried 2,667 British officers and 15 Foreign officers, as follows:—British, 2,667; Danish, 3; German, 4; United States, 8; giving a total of 2,682.

The proportion of Foreign officers was, therefore, 55 per cent., comprising 3 nationalities—a decrease of .63 per cent. with an increase of ships.

The 346 Foreign ships carried 2,291 officers, of whom 274 were British, borne as follows:—In Japanese ships, 133; Chinese, 60; German, 39; United States, 19; Dutch, 8; French, 6; Russian, 6; Portuguese, 3; giving a total of 274.

The proportion of British officers in Foreign ships was, therefore, 11.9 per cent., distributed among 8 nationalities. A decrease of 3.7 per cent. on 1899, with an increase of 55 ships. Of the crews of British vessels—18.4 per cent. were British; 1.3 per cent. were other Europeans; 80.3 per cent. were Asiatics. Of the crews of Foreign vessels—1.8 per cent. were British; 28.9 per cent. were other Europeans; 69.3 per cent. were Asiatics. This shows a slight falling off of Asiatics with a corresponding increase in the proportion of Europeans. At the same time there is an increase in the percentage of "Other Europeans" employed in British ships, and a slight falling off of British seamen employed in Foreign vessels.

TRADE.

The principal features to be remarked as to the trade of the port for the year 1900 are:—(i) a great increase in sugar imports amounting to 76.6 per cent.; (ii) a great increase in timber showing 74.2 per cent.; (iii) a great increase in flour representing 66.1 per cent.; (iv) a great increase in coal imports amounting to 65.7 per cent.; (v) a large increase in hemp representing 60.7 per cent.; (vi) bulk oil is almost at a standstill compared with last year, but case oil shows a decline of 10,609 tons; (vii) the rice trade which reached its culminating point last year, has fallen back by 98,801 tons and may now be said to be at its normal condition. The net increase in imports reported amounts to 422,717 tons. In exports there is a decrease of 70,666 tons. The transit cargo shows an increase of 196,046 tons.

The foregoing information regarding trade statistics must be taken as a rough approximation only.

The total import trade of the port for 1900 amounts to 23,205 vessels of 8,626,614 tons carrying 6,342,138 tons of cargo of which 4,198,389 tons were discharged at Hongkong. This does not include tonnage, number of cargo of local trade junks.

Similarly, the export trade for 1900 was represented by 23,160 vessels of 8,620,419 tons carrying 2,836,905 tons of cargo, and shipping 489,456 tons of bunker coal. Comparing this with 1899, we find that the import trade has increased, the increase being general among all the classes. The transit cargo has also increased in classes I and III but in class II a falling off of 97,550 tons is shown. In exports, although the tonnage cleared has increased by 57,282 tons, yet the number of vessels is less by 4,802 and the export cargo has diminished by 77,392 tons. During the year 10,940 vessels of European construction of 14,022,167 tons (net register) carried 8,170,757 tons of cargo, as follows:—import cargo, 3,604,322; export cargo, 1,933,230; transit cargo, 2,143,749; bunker coal shipped, 489,456; giving a total of 8,170,757.

The total number of tons carried was, therefore, 58.3 per cent. of the total registered tonnage, or 74.5 per cent. exclusive of river steamers, and was apportioned as follows:—Imports—British ships, 2,030,697; Foreign ships, 1,573,625; total, 3,604,322. Exports—British ships, 1, 88,608; Foreign ships, 744,622; total, 1,933,230. Transit—British ships, 1,139,173; Foreign ships, 1,004,576; total, 2,143,749. Bunker coal—British ships, 274,681; Foreign ships, 214,775; total, 489,456. Grand total, 8,170,757.

REVENUE.

The total revenue collected by the Harbour Department during the year was \$246,039.12 being an increase of \$55,483.62 on the previous year. (1) Light Dues, \$55,379.38; (2) Licences and Internal Revenue, 47,419.30; (3) Fees of

Court and Office, 143,240.44; being a total of \$246,039.12.

STEAM LAUNCHES.

On the 31st December, there were 179 steam launches employed in the Harbour; of these 95 were licensed for the conveyance of passengers, 84 were privately owned. 15 were the property of the Colonial Government, and 6 belonged to the Imperial Government, in charge of the Military Authorities.

EMIGRATION.

Eighty-three thousand six hundred and forty-three (83,643) Emigrants left Hongkong for various places during the year; of these 53,385 were carried by British ships and 30,258 by Foreign ships; 121,322 were reported as having been brought to Hongkong from places to which they had emigrated, and of these, 92,870 were brought in British ships and 28,452 by Foreign ships.

SEAMEN.

Eighteen thousand five hundred and twenty-three (18,523) seamen were shipped, and 22,089 discharged, at the Mercantile Marine Office and on board ships during the year.

Two hundred and thirty-two (232) "distressed seamen" were received during the year. Of these, 51 were sent to the United Kingdom, 2 to Singapore, 1 to Colombo, 1 to Calcutta, 1 to Melbourne, 12 to Sydney, 3 to Taku. 7 obtained employment on shore, 4 went to Manila, 2 to Calcutta, 1 to Bombay, 1 to Shanghai, 1 to Canton, 2 joined Chinese Customs, 1 taken charge of by Naval authorities, 2 disappeared, 3 died, 3 remained at the Government Civil Hospital, 2 to Sailors' Home, and 119 obtained employment. Four thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-five cents (\$4,198.75) were expended by the Harbour Master on behalf of the Board of Trade in the relief of these distressed seamen, and \$213.04 by the Colony.

THE SANITATION OF HONGKONG.

Our Portuguese local contemporary *O Porvir* in its issue of the 6th inst. has some comments on the Petition now going home to the Secretary of State for the colonies. We roughly translate a few sentences:—

A circular was sent round on Monday last to the inhabitants of this Colony for their signatures, containing a petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, written in a very moderate and careful tone, requesting that an independent enquiry be made into the sanitary condition of Hongkong and the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the present situation. The said document speaks very clearly on the situation without attaching direct blame to the local Government, pointing out that the evils were predicted long ago, and soliciting from the home Government a remedy for them. It contains valuable extracts from the local medical authorities, and from the special Sanitary Committee appointed in 1882 which made important recommendations on the then urgent need for better sanitation of this colony, adding that unless such measures were adopted their necessity would hereafter be proved by a severe epidemic which unfortunately has proved true. The epidemic came in such a dreadful way that one cannot easily forget it; it has since thence been intermittent and its visits are of the worst character. If the proper measures, so frequently recommended by the competent authorities, had been promptly adopted, great benefits would have followed for the public in general; but for reasons on which we ourselves abstain from making any criticism, and would rather leave it to our English local contemporaries, no due attention was paid to such wise advice nor were any energetic steps taken. Hence the evil has spread to such an alarming extent that it is found very difficult and expensive to cope with it. The *Hongkong Daily Press* says in the last paragraph of its leading article of 2nd inst.:—"This Petition deserves the support of the whole public of this Colony." We are in perfect accord with our contemporary.

A Peking despatch states that the cost of repairs to the Temple of Heaven and the like, the palaces and the various *yamens* in Peking, is estimated at 5,000,000 taels, whilst the cost of repairs to the roads between Chihli and Honan amounts to 3,000,000 taels.

THE AFFRAY AT TIENTSIN.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COMMANDING OFFICERS.

L'Echo de Chine publishes some interesting correspondence which has passed between General Campbell (in charge of the British troops at Tientsin) and the French officer General Voyron, anent the recent serious encounter between French and German soldiers and British police guards and Japanese soldiers at Tientsin. The affair occurred on 2nd June, and three French soldiers were killed, while four other French and three Germans were wounded. We quote parts of the correspondence:—

On 3rd June, General Campbell writes in the following terms to General Voyron:—"I have the honour to inform you that it is reported to me that last night a serious attack was made on the soldiers of the English service police within the bounds of the British concession by a large number of French troops, who attacked them with sabres, bayonets, and stones. The police, inferior in numbers, were compelled to retire, and the event was that, surrounded by the crowd, they were forced to resort to their bayonets and their rifle-fire to secure their personal safety, and the attack did not relax until the moment when the police had found refuge in an alley, whence, with the assistance of the German police, they kept back their assailants until the latter were dispersed by the arrival of British and German pickets, who cleared the street.

"I believe several French soldiers were wounded in the fight, as also Germans and Japanese, whilst four of our men received injuries more or less serious.

"The recurrence of incidents of this kind after order had been established for a very long time is very regrettable, and I desire the favour of your assistance in taking the strictest measures to prevent their recurrence.

"For the moment, until the court of enquiry has clearly elucidated the matter, and until I am able to consult with you as to measures for the maintenance of order, I shall ask you to be good enough to dissuade, to what extent it is possible, your men from coming into the British concession, so as to avoid the possibility of the bad effects from last night's incident, creating new trouble.

"I ask you also to be good enough to give your men the strictest orders with a view to having the orders of the British police in the British concession executed without delay or murmur. Otherwise, as the actual event clearly shows, the maintenance of order becomes impossible."

In a letter of the same date as the above, in reply to observations made by General Voyron on the strictness of the orders given to the English police, General Campbell adds:—"In conclusion I should like you clearly to understand this: that so far from its being my desire to take measures which might constitute hindrances to the free access of all nationalities to the British concession, my aim has always been to remove as much as possible all the obstacles which exist. To that end, rather than make use of any police from the British forces to come into contact with the soldiers of other armies, I have addressed myself to the commanding officers of the German and French troops desiring that men of their forces may co-operate with my own police."

In a letter of 4th June, General Campbell intimates to General Voyron that he is to ask the Provisional Government Council to cancel the instructions issued to the police of the British section and have them replaced by more moderate orders.

Then on 8th June General Voyron writes to General Campbell intimating the result of an inquiry into the circumstances of the affray. He says:—"I have arrived at the conclusion that the initial fault lay with the French soldiers, but I also believe that the incident would not have assumed so serious a character if Corporal Nicholson (in charge of the British police) had shown more *sang froid* and prudence.

"All the evidence showed, in effect, that the French soldiers with the Germans were behaving noisily around a *maison de tolerance* and some of them having clambered on the roof, sought to get into the inner court.

"It was then that Corporal Nicholson interfered. If, in accordance with the very wise

and judicious rules mentioned in your letter of 3rd inst., he, in presence of a number of the disorderlies, had had recourse to the French Service pickets in Taku Road, no doubt the delinquents would have broken off; the gendarmes were not far away, and could have been found almost immediately.

"Unfortunately, Corporal Nicholson thought it his duty to act himself with the single soldier he then had. He ordered him to load his rifle in order to intimidate the rioters, and this being without success, he told him to fire in the air.

"This was the signal for general disorder; the men who, till then, had been content with shouting, became more aggressive, and the French and other foreign troops who filled the bars came out in a body on the report of the rifle, and, as always happens in a crowd, the most excited were those who were ignorant of what had passed."

Thence General Voyron describes the affair much as it has already been described. He concludes that if the British soldiers had a certain amount of provocation they also used their arms too quickly. Their lives were not in danger, and the aggressors had no fire-arms and they failed to warn the crowd when they were about to fire.

FILIPINOS AND THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT]

Manila, 3rd July.

THE COMMISSION AND ITS WORK.

While the conclusion is beyond dispute that the Filipinos are not fit for self-government, the visit of the Civil Commission among the islands seems to justify confidence that the government with which they are to be trusted will be creditably managed. Racial instinct is perhaps at variance with democratic aims, and example and early training have been along lines to turn that instinct to corrupt account. Mass ignorance was always regarded as serviceable only for evil design, or as an object for imposition. Since alliance of church and state held so close, moreover, that one always stood for the other in the repressive policy which at last went beyond endurance, government under the new sovereignty must be guarded by checks, however liberal its tendencies. The immediate hope for such government, so far as it will come under native control, lies in a happy union of self-esteem and worthy ambition. The trip of the Commission has left no room to doubt that civic pride actuates in a high degree those who are to attend the present experiment through its first stages. They feel the importance of standing well in the world's regard, and they recognise this opportunity as one in which they may show their quality. Allowance for the love of the people for the gay trappings of fiestas may explain the liberal adornment of arches spanning the streets, the decoration that have brightened nearly every house, the festoons of green set hedge-like along the roadways, and the wealth of bunting, dominated always by the national colours, with has embowered the plaza stands, garlanded the rooms for meeting and entertainment and streamed from innumerable porches; but there has shone clearly beneath it all evidences of sober and most earnest interest in the Commission's round of the provincial capitals. Such evidences appeared not alone in large attendance at the meetings, which curiosity might impel. They were emphasised in the intentness with which everywhere proceedings were followed, even in respect to detail of small general concerns; in the desire invariably uppermost for all possible information on the subject of conference; in the eagerness for advice and suggestions affecting points which had received diverse local readings; and in the familiarity with special conditions on which the Commission wished to become informed, and the candour and readiness with which such matters were set forth. Many original propositions were offered, as when it was suggested that one province be authorised to declare war against another, and that taxation be levied on a basis of culture, the educated bearing the burdens. But against such vagaries as these should be placed the outweighing and palpable demonstration that

in every part of every province the problem of civil government along the plan devised by the Commission had received serious thought, and that the delegates gathered from far and wide for the conferences had not attended them merely to enjoy the external show.

THE DELEGATES.

It is true that the delegates constituted what may be called the patrician element of the islands. This divergence from the accredited composition of meetings at home at which plans for government are laid, seems to have excited fears that the Commission might be encountering a class with selfish designs on power, and not reaching the sense of the people. If criticism of this kind has force, it must apply to a plan of government capable of easy puncture, for the intelligence of the ordinary native reaches its height in estimating the chances of his own gamecock against those of other visitors to the same pit. He is not qualified to vote, either by property or educational possessions, and he cares little about government, except as a means of enabling him peacefully to pursue his way.

The delegates represented in large measure those upon whom the qualifying law confers the suffrage. If their designs can override the safeguards which the Commission has provided against official corruption or misbehavior, this discovery will simply serve notice of time for amendments. Until the check system upon a supposed tendency to use public office for private gain shall prove defective, signs that the intelligence of the islands leads interest in public affairs would seem gratifying rather than otherwise. Suffrage will spread with the work of the schools. Meanwhile and thereafter there will be quite as good means as are provided elsewhere for bringing to account officials prone to indulgences not peculiar to these islands, and the naturally close observation of the conduct of American affairs may give public servants there golden opportunity to inspire examples so elevating as to overcome colonial tendencies.

THE NEW SUFFRAGE.

Whatever trouble may be borrowed because of perverted notions of the uses of government, it would seem that anxiety should pertain to future rather than to present administration. The new government is to be so different from anything of the past, and this difference is likely to be so marked in practical operation, as to incite to good behaviour its beneficiaries. There was never before the slightest pretence of consulting the public wish in local, provincial, or general affairs. Authority proved quite as oppressive under insurgent as under Spanish rule. What Filipinos are to have is to be subject to no restraints except those imposed obviously to retain public funds in public channels, and to apply the proceeds of taxation to purposes openly approved. A system of taxation that transfers the support of government from the industrial class, barely able to carry it, to landowners, whose possessions are the most valuable and the most productive, and who heretofore escaped expense for the protection afforded them; the use of the money collected for roads, bridges, education, and other improvements and advantages, always in the public view, instead of disappearing as fast as collected, in the direction of a general treasury; and a law suffrage which will confer upon the substantial and the intelligent elements of every community and every province the management of their affairs, secure from interference so long as honest and loyal conduct guides them, with checks devised to insure the integrity of these who handle public money, states the essence of the new government. If ways may be found to evade the law, so may additional safeguards to protect it. At any rate, it instals popular rule, which has already had initial impulse in many of the municipalities, which the Commission is now extending to the provinces by appointments suggested at meetings of representatives of the people, which by March of next year will advance through elections in which the will of those entitled to suffrage will be put in force. With the spread of education, sufficiently to enable those of voting age to read and write, suffrage will become universal.

AN INDUSTRIOUS COMMISSION.

Jack of industry can never stand in criticisms of the present Commission. Its

work really dates from June of last year, although it had no quarters until nearly a month after its arrival in Manila. It devoted itself for several months to becoming acquainted with conditions, and to legislation urgently required. There were public sessions several times every week, and often daily, at which suggestions and conferences were invited; executive meetings occupied a good share of the remaining time; and in addition, subjects of individual assignment were explored and enlightened. This involved incessant work and long hours, so long, indeed, as to provoke the facetious comment that the Commissioners and their clerks often stayed so late at night that on the way home they met themselves coming to their offices in the morning. The early assignment by which lines of inquiry were specialised seem to have repaid the individual labour thus imposed on the Commissioners, and to have served also two important ends. They enabled the Commission as a body to define general policy of action, and they prepared intelligent opinion to accept as sincere the purposes of the United States to establish government for the islands as wholesome as that maintained at home. Whatever differences developed in regard to subjects of inquiry, no ground for complaint was left that the Commission denied any interest a full hearing.

THE QUESTION OF THE FRIARS.

Investigation into the abuses charged against the friars, for instance, began by taking all the testimony that the various orders could offer. The church authorities made the strongest case possible. The Archbishop, the bishops of the several dioceses, the provincials of all the orders and prominent clergy presented their case in great detail. The enquiry lasted from July until November, with hearings two and three times weekly. More than half the time was given to testimony from the church side. If the church authorities could not agree with the findings that the rule of the friars was largely responsible for the revolt against Spain, they could not deny that the testimony that way was certainly strong. The judgment of the Commission has now been confirmed by the vigorous and practically unanimous protest of delegates at every meeting among the islands, at which the possible return of the friars to the parishes was mentioned.

OTHER QUESTIONS.

The case of the San Jose College, involving the right of one of the orders to hold and manage property by virtue of possession, occupied the Commission from July until January, when trustees were appointed to carry the case through court proceedings, the possession of the friars meanwhile not being disturbed. Harbour improvements received special attention. Most of the harbours are roadsteads. At certain seasons they are closed to navigation because the seas will not permit lighters to take cargoes out or in. An appropriation to begin the improvement of Manila harbour, with a view to uninterrupted commerce, not only indicated the disposition in that respect, but it impressed the people, awakening to the commercial development of the islands, that the new sovereignty will be a money-maker for those who enjoy its benefits. The declared policy in the same direction in respect to highways, by which a rich country, divided into isolated parts, maintaining dialect and tribal relations because of lack of communication between those parts shall be opened up, is another sign of good intentions which is not without appreciation. The Commission gave much attention to the liquor question. It made the business an expensive one to carry on in Manila; by a system of high license, it has shut saloons out of the principal streets, and has reduced the number of native wine shops by nearly 90 per cent. It might be difficult to name a city of 250,000 people in the United States in which the liquor traffic is so well regulated. Manila has only 42 saloons that sell all kinds of liquor, 41 that sell only beer and wine, 17 attached to hotels with full privileges, 7 attached to hotels without the privilege of selling spirituous liquors and 408 native wine shops. In the saloons, billiard or pool tables are not allowed, or slot machines, phonographs, musical instruments, or any gambling device. The native wine-shops, which were never places of public gathering, being mainly groceries or

other small stores in which wine might be bought, are forbidden to sell to soldiers. There were 4,000 of them in Manila when the Americans took possession, and the Filipinos were and continue a most temperate people.

BANKS, SCHOOLS, ETC.

The Commission had to deal with the banks, which took a course that threatened a panic last year. They are not yet brought around to straight banking methods, but the value of the check put upon them, by preventing them from creating a scarcity of currency by exporting it, is recognised by the business community, which now awaits with satisfaction the time when American institutions may supplant the colonial system heretofore tolerated in these islands. A school system has been devised and its operation started. There is no reform that seems to interest the people more. Its limitations for the present I have defined in another letter, but the opportunity for general education which it affords and the great promise which it holds out for the development of native talent, receives unstinted commendation everywhere. There have been minor tariff regulations, through military and special orders, pending the operation of the revenue tariff schedule adopted early in the year; the civil service law has been put in force, reports have been submitted in relation to mines, forestry and public lands, internal improvements, franchises, militia and police. Work on the code of civil procedure, on the civil and criminal codes on banks, currency, registration of titles and on public health have been completed, or will be ready to submit for final approval shortly. All of this work is to be added to the adoption of laws under which municipalities and provinces have been organised, and plans formed for a central government, which will set in motion provisionally complete civil machinery.

The publicity given to the consideration of these various subjects, the diligence with which individual members of the Commission have followed up their assignments, and the visible benefits already accruing from the outlook for civil government could hardly fail to produce a beneficial effect.

THE COMMISSION TRUSTED.

No better tribute need be paid to the Commission than to say that it has inspired a constantly widening trust that the new government is to be wholesome in its principles and methods, looking closely after the common welfare and prosperity. There must be many adjustments to suit the peculiar and diverse wants here presented, and new problems must doubtless be worked out. Whatever the variations of opinion may be as to the conclusions of the Commission, its industry and the full and fair hearing which it has been disposed to give on all the subjects before it, have certainly extended the Filipino horizon and prompted native intentions whose sincerity is not yet to be doubted. The contribution of other agencies, civil and military, need not be underrated in ascribing to the diligence and earnestness of the Commission a good share of the credit for bringing about such pacification of the islands as has occurred.

THE PEOPLE AND THE SETTLEMENT.

Definition of native motive will not be complete if it fails to take account of the general desire of the people for peace. Nearly everything that the Commission proposes is mere abstraction to the masses, and quite beyond their power to comprehend it. All can understand, however, the concrete misfortunes that have visited them, the burning of towns, the waste of lands, and the burdensome tribute forced to support insurrection. They are tired of it all. Any change would be welcome, for none could make life more irksome than it has been. Unfavourable as opinion may be of the Tagalogs, who inspired and have controlled native action, those still inclined toward sweeping condemnation of the Filipinos should consider that truth is not a native product, and when the other thing was sown in ignorance it is not to be wondered that it found fertile soil. When from whatever motive the people were led to fear that their beautiful islands were threatened with a tyranny worse than that from which they had revolted, the moderation of the rebellion becomes the most remarkable thing about it. The territory here is certainly worth fighting for, and fighting long and hard. If in brushing against the Americans the people had found them as bad as

painted, perhaps they might still be hostile everywhere. Improved acquaintance has doubtless had something to do with encouraging the natural desire for peace. Conversely, it has disclosed that the new colonists, not counting the Tagalogs or the tribes untouched by civilisation, comprise many bright, likeable people whose instruction in ways American will be most interesting to watch, especially as they seem eager to be instructed.

THE PRELIMINARIES ACCOMPLISHED.

Establishment of civil government over the greater portion of the archipelago in a little more than one year after the present Commission began its work may be considered only as a basis for future development. The system cannot become complete or fixed until Congress shall convert provisional plans into permanent ones, define the province which insular government may occupy, and shall make equally plain the prerogatives in respect to insular affairs which it may intend to reserve to itself. Foundation for a rule that may be styled popular has been nearly laid, however, and there is not much risk in the prediction that little of it will need to be rebuilt.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 6th July.

THE "FOURTH."

The Glorious Fourth was fittingly celebrated in Canton. The U.S. Consulate was tastefully decorated with large lanterns and fresh flowers, and from noon to 2 p.m. there was a reception. At noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the man-of-war *Monterey*, and the ships of war and other vessels were gaily dressed in bunting. The Stars and Stripes were flying on the U.S. Consulate and other private residences in Shameen. At night there were illuminations and fireworks, and the *Monterey* was especially to be noted for her attraction and brilliancy. She was beautifully illuminated with coloured lanterns, and the letting off of rockets of red and green colour called forth great admiration, as well as exclamations from the celestials. Owing to a false report, which appeared in the Chinese newspapers, that there was going to be a dragon-boat race manned by foreigners, a large number of flower boats, say from 40 to 50, and other small boats were hired at pretty high prices by Chinese, who together with their families had been anchored opposite Shameen in expectation of seeing the dragon-boat races; but they were sadly disappointed, and had to leave between 4 and 5 p.m.

GAMBLING GAMES IN CANTON.

Canton is the largest gambling centre in the world; besides *fantan*, *waishing*, white pigeon, * *keepew*, and *shanpew* lotteries, there is a sort of game known as *Town-gan* (i.e., ox-fighting), which is something like dominoes. The player at such a game if he loses all his money may stake all the clothing that he wears on his person; if he loses all his clothing and shoes the gambling master would give him some paper to wrap round his loins or a suit of old and dirty clothes in exchange for the one that he wears. If he loses again he may pawn his person for so much money and be allowed to continue playing, and if he loses again the gambling master may order him to be kept in prison in a place outside the gambling-house. It is popularly said in such cases that "the ox is in prison," there being many such oxen in prison. Then the man may write to his family or friends to beg of them to send money to redeem him from imprisonment.

THE BRIGANDS AGAIN.

Yum Chow is in the district of Fong Shing in the province of Kwang Tung lying between Kwangsi and Tonkin. Ever since Tonkin became a French possession the Chinese Government have placed garrisons of soldiers there to watch the frontier. But the hills and mountain fastnesses of Yum Chow are covered with deep forests and high trees, and the robbers are making their headquarters in a place called Sup Man Shan (i.e., hundred thousand hills). Every now and then they boldly sally forth to

* *Keepew* is a lottery of shop-names to the number of 120, while the *shanpew* is a lottery almost the same as the white pigeon lottery.

plunder, or induce the villagers to swear brotherhood and join their society with a view to starting a fresh rebellion. The rebel chief is Wong Sz Kün. On the 21st or 22nd of June Pun Pui Kai, the commander of the regiments in Yum Chow, went with some soldiers and tried to capture the robbers, who numbered several hundreds, mostly Triad Society men. They had a fearful fight from morning till evening. The robbers were strong and were quite able to resist the Imperial troops. The latter were defeated and had to beat a retreat. The number killed and wounded is unknown.

A COTTON ENTERPRISE.

As the cotton towels and napkins imported from abroad command a large sale in Canton, some enterprising merchants have started a company, selected a place in Honam, sent for machinery from abroad and employed workmen to imitate the manufacture of these foreign goods.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Echo* of the 29th June has the following items:—

Mr. L. A. Mackinnon, of H. B. M. Consulate, left on Wednesday for Santu, and will be absent for some weeks. Before returning he is to visit, we understand, Fuh-ning and other missionary stations in the vicinity.

One of the passengers by the last trip of the *Haeshin* to Shanghai was Mr. Reginald Tower, Secretary of Legation at Peking. During his short stay here he was the guest of Mr. P. E. O'Brien-Butler, H. B. M. Consul.

Between heavy rains, thunderstorms and steamy heat, the weather at the close of the month is not agreeable. If sickness amongst the natives may be gauged by the length of their noisy processions, there can scarcely be less than there was last year at this time—the time of a large consumption of unripe fruit.

Of recent improvements undertaken by the community, few, if any, will commend themselves more to the public than the purchase and demolition of the shops in the street leading from the hill to the Hongkong Bank premises and to the Foochow Native Hospital. The street is widened and a very cramped corner done away with, while the street itself is now a continuous one with that leading to the Amoy Road and so to the Foochow Native Hospital.

Business in the tea market continues on a very limited scale; prices, as yet, not having fallen to a level to lead to more extensive transactions. The settlements of Congou to date are only 73,000 half-chests against 197,000 half-chests last year; the stock is 128,000 half-chests against 112,000 half-chests last year. The export to Europe is 3,854,412 lbs. against 5,180,198 lbs. last year.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The *P. & T. Times* of the 29th June contains the following items:—

The Chinese are taking over the policing of Peking on July 1st.

The German and French Ministers are said to have taken exception to the return to Peking of Chinese troops.

The 3rd Bombay Cavalry have returned from Lofa and Yangtsun, and we believe the Chinese are now preserving order in those districts.

Sheng Taotai has already despatched a staff of telegraph operators to Honan, where the new lines will be in operation in a few days' time.

The officers, and N.C.O.'s and men of the R. W. Fusiliers courteously circulated a card of thanks to the ladies of Tientsin for decorating the graves of their comrades on the 17th inst.

Two regiments of soldiers have been discovered in Peking, says the *Je Je*, one belonging to Prince Tuan and another to Kang Yi, and one of the Foreign Ministers has demanded that they be dispersed and not fed with tribute rice.

The Governor of Kansuh is trying to get the Imperial sanction to change the coinage, and institute one and two cent pieces and 2 cash pieces for the province in the same way as has been done in Canton.

The *Je Je* states that a telegram has been received from Peking to the effect that the natives around Paoing are again giving trouble, and the Chinese troops have been unable to suppress them. It is reported the French troops are going out to settle the trouble.

The P. G. has issued a notification that peaceable traders coming to the city and finding arms necessary for their protection on the way, must notify the authorities on arrival and hand up their arms until such time as they are leaving again, when they will be returned.

Orders announce that according to present arrangements the force retained in North China will include:—Peking—2 Co.'s 2nd Batt. R. W. Fusiliers; No. 2 Co. S. Div. R. G. A. B/15 B. Field Hosp. Tientsin and Shanhaikwan—Headquarters Command and Staff; Director Railways and Staff; Nos. 3, 4, 5 Sections 1-Pr. Vickers-Maxims R. A.; 2 Co.'s 2nd Batt. R. W. Fusiliers; 14 Sikhs; 31 Madras Inf.; 4th Gurkha Rifles; Hongkong Regiment, etc., etc. Shanghai—Command and Staff 1 sec. Vickers-Maxims R. A.; 2nd Rajput; 30th Bombay Inf., etc., etc.

Li Hung-chang is reported to be endeavouring to suppress the Allied Villager movement, feeling some anxiety lest it should become a second Boxer movement. The officials of two districts, Shunohu and Suning, in Chihli and near Paotingfu, have asked for reinforcements in order to suppress this association, which is getting stronger and more threatening. At Ming-ho, and also at Chang-li near Shanhaikwan the Allied Villagers, who are largely disbanded soldiers, have been very active. There are many of the leading gentry among their leaders, and their object is to resist the payment of any indemnity to foreigners, as well as being generally anti-dynastic and anti-foreign.

PEKING

Peking, 28th June.

HEDGING OFFICIALS.

There has been quite a number of officials taking life insurance policies within the last month. This looks as though they were not sure what might happen should the Court return. Among those to take policies are Li Hung-chang; Choufu, Treasurer of Chihli; Li Yu-shên, a Taotai; Yu Yueh-hua, son of Prince Ting; and many minor officials.

WILL THE COURT RETURN?

Opinion seems about equally divided as to whether the Court will or will not return to Peking. Prince Ching says: "They undoubtedly will, but may not start as early as the date set." Li Hung-chang says: "The edict states they leave Hsianfu on September the first; what more do you want?" Choufu says: "I have been ordered to prepare an extraordinarily large sum for travelling expenses, so surely they are coming." Yet none of these noted officials would say: "I believe the Court will return at the time set;" and there are not a few who say that the Court will not return with a fortified "Legation city" inside the Tartar City walls, and a railroad terminus at the gate of the Temple of Heaven.

THE TERMINUS MUST NOT GO.

All the officials I have spoken to declare the railroad terminus must be moved outside the city as soon as the Court does return in any event. It will be a great mistake if the Powers allow any such procedure.

THE LEGATION CITY

is building fast. The protecting wall, while not near as high as the city wall, nor a tenth as thick, is still built heavily enough to afford resistance to any but heavy calibre guns: and as the Chinese don't make and cannot under peace conditions import heavy cannon, the Legation in future can consider themselves safe if a good guard is kept and they are well provisioned. The last siege was successfully resisted, because there being several large grain shops in the Legation area, provisioning the large garrison of non-combatants as well as the six hundred defenders was possible. In future, with all Chinese business houses cut off the district, only such provisions as are stored in the military barracks will be available. It behoves the various governments therefore to see that arms, ammunition, and abundant provisions are kept in stock at Tientsin or the world may be given a spectacle of two thousand soldiers starved out with plenty of time to prepare, where six hundred held the fort and successfully resisted for two months on twenty-four hours' notice.

BUILDING.

In addition to the wall around the Legation City on three sides (the south side being already

protected by the wall of the main city), much other work on private and public buildings has given employment to hundreds of carpenters and masons and thousands of coolies. Without a doubt hundreds of these same coolies helped loot the Legation district just a year ago. The Germans and French are doing the most building. Quite a number of detached buildings of pleasing appearance are being constructed north of Legation Street and east of the French Legation, and are in fact nearing completion. The new Club House of the Peking Club is above ground and growing taller each day. This building is situated on the site of the former Customs stables in the Taichiach'iang.

THE CUSTOMS WAITING.

From the Club on east to the Hatamen Street is a large compound allotted to the Customs. Sir Robert has not broken ground yet, in which he is behind all the Legations. Some say it is because the Court's return being uncertain, the Inspector-General of Customs may be moved elsewhere. J. R. Coltman is building a fine new residence just south of the Customs' compound.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. J. M. Allardice of the Imperial University has commenced teaching a class of seventy-five boys English. The school was opened with the sanction of Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang, and will be incorporated with the University when that institution is resuscitated, which all the officials agree in saying will be this autumn. The faculty sincerely hope so, as they have nearly a year's pay due them, and have been engaged in interpreting for the military, teaching privately, and in some instances acting as clerks in order to support themselves in the interim. The fund of five million taels deposited at the Russo-Chinese Bank for the support of the University has been drawing interest all this time.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Choufu says he has at last settled satisfactorily all claims of the missionaries, and will now tackle the punishment of the men who murdered the Christian natives. He is a good official, and all who have had dealings with him say he is honest, straightforward, and fair. It is confidently expected that Hu Yun-mei will be appointed again to his old billet of Director-General of Northern Railways upon Chang Yen-mao's departure for Germany with Prince Ch'un. Yuan Shikai's soldiers are waiting at Hsichienfu for permission from the German military authorities to come to Peking. Hu Yun-mei will also be in charge of them after their arrival.—N.C. Daily News.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE SANITARY BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

6th July.

SIR,—I have read with much interest your various leading articles in favour of Sanitary reforms in this colony, and trust they will have effect in due season. One of these reforms must be a new Sanitary Board. The present Sub-Governmental Department has more arbitrary power than it knows how to use properly. In SB. Form No. 4 and in other ways. We have no objection to confer on a proper Sanitary Board all the arbitrary power that may be required, but that power must be exercised through representatives of the community and not through nominees of Government as at present, who are a law unto themselves. We would sweep away the whole army of inspectors, who have neither the power nor the technical knowledge requisite, and appoint a trained Sanitary Surveyor, and an assistant if necessary, to every Sanitary district in the colony, men whose professional standing would ensure respect for their dictum, and who would co-operate in an intelligent manner with residents desirous of promoting true sanitation, consign to oblivion the present unsatisfactory, red-tape, nonsensical system which is beneath the contempt of even the Chinese and holds back the co-operation of the community, who will never become moral sanitarians by ordinance piled on ordinance and summonses to the police

court for trivial sanitary offences, which do not even touch the fringe of the great questions at issue, the greatest of which is the present system of drainage, which by general consent is quite unsuited to the requirements of the colony and is not under the control of the Sanitary authorities. I may say that my experience of the colony is a lengthened one, and takes in the life of the present Sanitary Board and its various phases, practical and comical.—Yours, etc.,

NON NOBIS SOLUM SED OMNIBUS.

PLAGUE AND THE PROPOSED COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

7th July.

SIR,—A capital idea that is of the prompters and promoters of the Petition to the Home Authorities praying for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry. You, sir, rightly exult over the movement and have already written three leaders, in the last of which you give vent to some uneasiness and misapprehension for the fact that there is another movement for a counter-petition. If this opposition be only for opposition's sake, and proceeds from the very uncommendable sentiment of self-interest, it should be the more welcome, as it will serve to stimulate the promoters of the pro-enquiry Petition to greater exertions to make out a good, strong and unimpeachable case, materials for which are not wanting. Before your last editorial announcing the anti-petition movement, there was only one quarter of opposition to count with, namely, the official bureaucracy with their plausible pleas and formidable statistics. But now the pro-enquiry party has two opponents to face and contend with. So much the better. Opposition, from whatever motive it might proceed, has, in such-like matters, almost always served as an incentive to stronger action and greater energy on the part of those to whom that opposition is offered. What should be done now? Nothing short of united action, redoubled energy and unbounded zeal would save the situation. Otherwise such a really good cause as this is in every danger of being handled half-heartedly by the authorities in Downing Street, especially when they see that Hongkong is a house divided against itself. But this is a contingency easily avoidable. Let the promoters of the original Petition set to work, as surely they must have done ere this, to collect materials, gather facts and compile figures and statistics. More than that, they must secure gentlemen of standing and experience to give evidence before the proposed commission, and that evidence must not be of a superficial nature and assailable character, but it must at once be soundly irrefutable and unimpeachable and one to bring conviction home to the Authorities at home. That will be a very effective means of silencing opposition of any sort and proceeding from any quarter whatever. The next question to decide would be—who should be such chosen witnesses? All disinterested people will unite in answering—the resigned unofficial members of what is known as the Sanitary Board, but which would be more appropriately described as the Nonentity Board, so far as usefulness is concerned, though it cannot be denied that it has on it capable men, both official and non-official. It would be invidious to name particular names out of an array of likely and obtainable witnesses, but Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C., the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, and others of such stamp might very well be put forth as redoubtable witnesses to represent, and even plead the cause of Hongkong sanitation.

The above scheme has no claim to originality. Turning to India, we might find a number of commissions similar to that we are applying for at present. But there are commissions and commissions. Some have failed hopelessly, others have proved little short of a solemn farce, in that recommendations were made and resolutions were formulated only to be shelved and consigned to oblivion, and others again which have succeeded in achieving some amount of success. As regards the last named, let us for an instant take the Royal Indian Expenditure Commission. The Indian National Congress, ably supported by the Indian Parliamentary Party, unceasingly agitated for an enquiry into

the Indian Imperial and Provincial finance and expenditure: the authorities were moved, Parliament was convinced, and a resolution was passed for the appointment of the Commission prayed for, with Lord Welby as chairman, and others, including that veteran and eminent Indian statesman, that Grand Old Man of India, that Parsee ex-M.P., Professor Dadabhai Naoroji. Now just let us see how the Commission ended and what it achieved. Thanks to the genuine sympathy of Englishmen at home, those who had been to India, like Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. William Digby, Mr. Schwan, all M.P.s, and those also who had not been there, it was arranged that the Commission should sit in London, examine witnesses, record their evidence and draw up a report with the necessary recommendations. The witnesses to be examined included Indian representatives from India, one from each of the large Presidency towns in the Presidencies of Bombay, Bengal, Madras and other places. Indian political associations were, from the very inception of the Royal Commission, in high glee: they were anticipating events. They had arranged for expert Indian witnesses to be sent to England to give evidence before the Commission, and they were eventually actually sent there and manfully stood the searching examination and scathing cross-examination at the hands of the individual members of the Commission. I do not pretend to say that these Indian gentlemen, men of light and leading, were infallible witnesses; a fact here or a figure there might have failed to impress the Commission as a whole or its individual members, but what we are concerned with is the net result of the Commission. And what was that result? The Commission ended its sittings in due course and drew up an elaborate report which contained the self-same recommendations that these weighty Indian witnesses had gone all the way from India to England to impress upon the mind of the Commission, and which all political and educated India was earnestly praying for. Formal and authoritative orders and instructions have been issued by the Home Authorities directing and enforcing retrenchment and economy in specified directions. If, as shown above, India has succeeded, why should Hongkong not?—Yours, etc.,

A BOMBAYITE.

A DANGEROUS ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

9th July.

SIR,—The Hongkong Government is not only to blame for their inaction in the matter of sanitary reforms, but also for the dangerous roads in this colony. With regard to the latter I should now like to make a special reference to the one leading to the wharf of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. This thoroughfare is in a very disgraceful condition, with innumerable ditches full of mire, and accidents in this locality, I am told, are not of rare occurrence. Last Saturday while going to the Macao boat in a ricksha and just when I was about to take the turn to approach the wharf, the vehicle, the coolie and myself tumbled right into one of these ditches. The condition in which I emerged I leave it to you and to your readers to imagine. Amidst the sympathy and laughter of my friends and some passengers, I went on board the *Heungshan* for a new outfit.

Will the P. W. Department be kind enough to look to this grievance, or will they wait for some serious accidents to warrant any action on their part?—Trusting that you will give publicity to this letter, and enclosing my card, yours, etc.,

A VICTIM.

THE CHINESE AND SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 10th July.

SIR,—I endorse every word your evening contemporary, the *Hongkong Telegraph*, says in its leading article of yesterday. It is not fair to condemn or form any conjectures as regard the motive of the few shining stars amongst the Chinese, in refraining from appending their signatures to the petition, with-

out enquiring into the causes that justify such an attitude on their part. I know for certain that they will be very glad to support the agitation on foot, if it can only be secured that matters will not be made too hot for their poor to stay.

It has now become a fact, that for the last seven years the sanitary measures enforced have rather inflicted hardship on the labouring class than benefited the colony at large, by destroying the poor people's household property, which, though rubbish in the eyes of their betters, is treasure to themselves, and by indirectly raising the rents. Who will say that if, with \$8 a month, the Chinese can house their families in large airy buildings with tennis courts and gardens attached to same, they prefer to huddle together in dark holes? The coolies are also human beings and possess similar senses. Though Chinese support matters very little, yet, if it is really wanted, the hardship on their poor should not be entirely ignored.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twelfth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the above company was held on Saturday at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone and Co., 4, Queen's Buildings. Mr. C. S. Sharp, chairman of the company, presided, and there were present:—Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. J. Thurburn and C. W. Dickson (directors), Messrs. J. Goosmann, G. T. Veitch, R. R. Roberts, E. Terry, A. G. Wood, J. C. Peter, A. O. Baptista, J. Wheeley, T. H. Reid and W. H. Wickham (manager).

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, with your permission I propose that we adopt the customary course, and take the report and accounts as read. We feel pleased that the figures we are able to place before you at this opportunity show continued progress. During the past year, we have had a good deal less work pass through our hands in the shape of installations and such like, which, considering the large amount of such work done during the previous year, is hardly to be wondered at, and the receipts from this source accordingly show some falling off; this, however, is balanced by the expenditure on such being correspondingly lower. The receipts from current supplied, however, show a satisfactory advance, and the gross earnings for the year under review are not so far behind those for the preceeding year, whilst the profit on working is some \$11,000 better, and we trust this will be considered satisfactory. Most of the items of expenditure show some increase. Coals show an advance in the amount expended, but there has been a larger quantity consumed, whilst the average price per ton is rather lower, and we hope the course of the market may enable us to still further decrease this. As you will see from the accounts, the new issue of shares is now fully taken up, and all capital due on same to date has been received. In November last a call of \$3 per share was made on the new issue in order to provide the further funds required for payment for the new machinery ordered. This machinery has now nearly all arrived, and a portion of same is already in use, and should effect some economy in the working, the results of which, however, have not had time to make themselves felt in the accounts now before you. The remainder of the machinery we hope will shortly be erected and ready for use, and when this work is completed, our station will be well equipped with machinery of the most modern type, and of a capacity well in excess of our present requirements. We anticipate, however, that some further outlay may shortly be necessary for a few further additions to the station plant, and for laying down underground mains in place of some portion, at least, of the present overhead system, which is now under consideration. During the past year we have found it necessary to make some addition to the station buildings and the staff quarters, the cost of which appears in the accounts. These provide much needed additional accommodation. As will be seen, we recommend a sum of \$23,348.61 to be written off for depreciation of

plant and machinery, and, in regard to this, I can only refer to my remarks of last year, viz., that, in addition to the ordinary wear and tear on our plant and machinery, provision has also to be made for such becoming superannuated through the invention of machinery capable of doing the same work at a lower cost. This is a point we have considered it necessary to keep well before us, and provide for accordingly. The amount available for appropriation, as shown in the accounts, is \$52,831.89, and I trust that you will approve of the disposal of this in accordance with the recommendation of the Board. Before proposing the adoption of the report and the passing of the accounts, I shall be happy to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask regarding these.

There were no questions, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. G. T. VEITCH, the report and statement of accounts were accepted and passed.

The next business was the election of directors, and on the motion of Mr. J. GOOSMANN, seconded by Mr. J. C. PETER, the Hon. J. Thurburn and Mr. C. S. Sharp were re-elected. Mr. VEITCH proposed that Messrs. J. C. Peter and Murray Stewart be re-elected auditors. Mr. T. H. Reid seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said—That concludes the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The following is the nineteenth annual report of the board of directors of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, presented to the shareholders at the twentieth ordinary general meeting, held at the London offices of the company, on Thursday, the 13th June:—

The startling events that have taken place in Northern China during that year have not had the disastrous effect on the shipping trade which might have been looked for. It is true that the customary business with Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang has been seriously interfered with, but this loss has been compensated by the necessities of the fleets and armies, and by the extent of trade in the Southern Provinces. Competition by foreign shipowners for the coasting and river traffic is, however, even more keen than before.

In these circumstances it is satisfactory that the working account shows so large a surplus, which enables the Board to recommend an increased dividend. The disposable balance amounts to £63,336. 7s. 8d., which the directors propose should be appropriated to the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent., making with the interim dividend paid in November last 10 per cent. for the year, together with a bonus of 4 per cent. free of income tax. This will leave an amount of £13,747. 7s. 8d. to be carried forward.

The directors have thought it expedient to open a "General Reserve Fund," which is credited with £70,000 from accumulated profits. This will serve to continue their policy of meeting the requirements of trade with the newest class of vessels, as well as for renewal of boilers and other current requirements.

The rate of exchange for the adjustment of accounts has been continued at 1s. 11d. per dollar, and owing to remittances having been made at more advantageous rates, a surplus has been derived from this source which is added to Exchange Reserve Account, increasing it to £11,699. 1s. 8d.

The claims on underwriting account have been unimportant, no total loss having been sustained during the year, and the balance at credit now amounts to £206,101. 1s. 6d.

In addition to the river steamer *Fuh Wo* noticed in last report, two small steamers from the West River with their attendant barges, in which this Company was interested, have been sold during the year, the proceeds fully covering the figures at which they stood in our books.

The steamer *Lai Sang* mentioned as building in last report has been despatched to Shanghai, where she arrived on the 2nd instant, and she will immediately take her place on the Calcutta line. A second steamer for the same trade is now in hand at Glasgow, also two improved coasters of about 2,300 tons register.

The steamer building at Shanghai for the Ichang trade is now approaching completion.

Two new and more suitable steamers for the West River passenger and cargo trade have been delivered. The trade here has made a little progress, but is not likely to give any very satisfactory results until a complete and liberal revision of the regulations for navigating the internal waters of China has been obtained from the Chinese Government, and until they show some interest in making their rivers navigable.

We have to lament the loss of our colleague, Mr. Thomas Reid, who died in July last, having served the company as director since its commencement. In his place Mr. Edward F. Alford, late of Shanghai, has been appointed by the Board, which requires confirmation by the shareholders. The retiring director is Mr. W. L. Watson, who offers himself for re-election.

The auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co., will be duly proposed for re-election.

J. MACANDREW, Chairman.

London, 5th June, 1901.

BALANCE-SHEET

At 31st December, 1900.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.
To share capital:—	Authorised £1,200,000,			
first issue 60,000 shares each £10.				
whereof 49,589 subscribed and fully				
paid up	495,890	0	0	
To balance of underwriting account	206,101	1	6	
To sundry creditors in London and China	28,170	14	7	
To loans	3,270	0	0	
To general reserve fund	70,000	0	0	
To exchange reserve account	11,699	1	8	
To balance from revenue	£	s.	d.	
account	83,171	19	8	
Less interim dividend of				
4 per cent. declared 20th				
November, 1900	19,835	12	0	
	63,336	7	8	
	£878,467	5	5	

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
By steamships, hulks, ferry-				
boats, &c.	774,651	14	2	
Less depreciation written				
off for this year	54,502	9	11	
	720,149	4	3	

[This includes the value of steamer *Kow Shing*, claimed from the Chinese Government.]

By coals and provisions on board ships	10,156	14	0
and in godowns	63	17	4
By office furniture	109,639	2	6
By sundry debtors in London and China,	38,458	7	4
agents' balances, freights, &c.			
By cash in London and China	£878,467	5	5

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		£	s.	d.
To general charges, telegrams, directors'				
and auditors' fees	5,134	15	1	
To depreciation account—				
On steamships, &c.	54,502	9	11	
On office furniture	10	5	3	
	54,512	15	2	
To income tax account	3,701	17	0	
To general reserve fund	70,000	0	0	
To balance transferred to balance sheet	83,171	19	8	
	£216,521	6	11	

Cr.		£	s.	d.
By balance brought forward from 1899	27,583	11	6	
By net earnings of steamers for the year	188,816	16	5	
By interest account	102	6	6	
By transfer fees	13	12	6	
	£216,521	6	11	

Concerning the *Crefeld-Peleus* collision, the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—All parties concerned being very reticent about this matter, we have not been able to obtain very much information about the collision. The affair seems to have occurred in the early part of Tuesday afternoon as both ships were coming in. The bows of the *Peleus* came in contact with the *Crefeld* amidships, and both ships sustained very serious damage. The stem of the *Peleus* was badly twisted to the starboard side, and several plates on the starboard side, both above and below the water line, were buckled. The *Crefeld* was struck right in the sick-bay on the starboard side, and had several plates stove in. Having no cargo on board, the *Crefeld* was able to go into dock yesterday. She is docked at the Cosmopolitan Dock. The *Peleus* is lying alongside the Associated Wharves discharging cargo, after which she will go into dock. It is thought that her repairs will take at least three weeks.

S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD & CO., LTD.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors presented at the first annual general meeting, held at 14, Broadway, Shanghai on the 5th July:—

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the resolutions passed at an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of S. C. Farnham & Co., Limited, held at their head office on Friday, the 14th September last, and confirmed at a meeting of shareholders held on the 5th October last, the sale of the company's property and business to the new company has been duly completed.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at an extraordinary meeting held at the head office of S. C. Farnham, Limited, on the 5th February, 1901, the amalgamation with Messrs. Boyd & Co., Ltd., has been duly carried out.

The present company now controls the properties and business formerly belonging to S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd., the Shanghai Engineering, Shipbuilding and Dock Co., Ltd., and Boyd & Co., Ltd.

Your directors have decided to offer to the shareholders on the register on the 12th July next, 6,900 of the 7,400 shares still unissued at the rate of Shanghai taels 225, each holder of seven shares being entitled to one new share.

The directors regret to place on record the death of their colleague, Mr. Geo. Peebles, which took place on the 28th December last, and further the death, on the 8th January last, of the company's late secretary, Mr. J. S. Knowles, both of whom had been connected with the old company for many years.

The net profits, after paying all charges, and writing off the greater portion of the deficit of the late Shanghai Engineering, Shipbuilding and Dock Company, Limited, are as follows:—

Head office	£1,133,286	58
Branch office	154,027	16

Amounting in all to £1,287,313.74

After allowing for the interim dividend of 7 per cent. on 31,700 shares paid in January last, which absorbed £221,900, there remains for distribution the sum of £1,065,413.74.

With this amount the directors propose to deal as follows:—

A dividend of £21 per share	£1,014,300.00
Amount to be carried to new account	51,113.74
Total	£1,065,413.74

In accordance with § 98 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, one of the directors, Mr. H. von Rücker, retires, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Geo. D. Scott and J. D. Thorburn, who retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

VOLUNTEER PROMENADE CONCERT.

During the past year or two, whenever it became known that the Volunteers were to give a Promenade Concert, the Hongkong public has been taught to expect something very much above the average of amateur performances of that kind, and if Monday night's concert fell short of the expectations of many, it was more the fault of those expectations having been too high than from any lack of merit in the fare provided. As the proceeds of the concert given are to be devoted to the Volunteer Band Fund, the committee had every reason to be gratified with the results from a financial point of view. The gaily decorated ground was filled to its utmost capacity, there being at least between 600 and 700 people present. H.E. the Governor and party and H.E. Major-General Gascoigne and party also honoured the entertainment by their presence. The scene presented during the interval by the spectators' promenading was a sparkling one.

The programme opened with an overture ably rendered by the band of the 3rd Madras Light Infantry, followed by Sergt. French's old but still popular song, "Queen of the Earth," and the equally well-known rhapsody "Mona." Corpl. W. J. Terrill's "The Last

Watch" and "The Lighthouse Keeper" were well rendered and appreciatively received. The piece *par excellence* of the evening was Private Townley's cornet solo. The soloist certainly is a master of his instrument. A "Border Ballad" and "What Care I," by Sergt. Major Lammert were fully appreciated. Arm. Sergt. Viggers as usual received an ovation, though his "Then I Understood," "Tell me, Mother Darling," and "Sticking Out" are not of the newest. He made up for this by one new song entitled "Oh, be Careful," rendered as only he can render such. The well-known duet "Excelsior," by Sergts. French and Simmers, received deserved applause. The West Country song "Widdicombe Fair" by Gunner Woodgates, who succeeded in embodying the names of the officers and Volunteers in the chorus, made quite a hit. The recitation, "The Day of St. Aloys," by Lieut. J. Mossop, H.K.V.C., was very humorous and well declaimed, but far too long. The selections by the band were all ably rendered.

On the whole the entertainment proved a success, though one would prefer to see such able vocalists as Sergts. French and Viggers learn some new songs now and again. The old ones are very good, but they have been heard much too often.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SHORT RANGE CUP.

Mr. Baldwin recorded his first win on this Cup on Saturday with a good 95. The following were the best cards:—

	200	500	600	Handi.	To-
	yds.	yds.	yds.	cap.	tal.
*D. Baldwin	29	35	31	—	95
*Q.-M. S. Wallace	32	30	31	—	93
*C. A. Ormsby	23	29	27	12	91
F. Penning	29	31	23	6	89
H. Horley	30	31	27	—	88
Ar. Sgt. Blair	30	30	27	—	87
Sgt. Wake, R.M.L.I.	32	28	26	—	86
Q.-M. S. West, R.E.	25	29	28	3	85
A. Mackenzie	27	29	28	—	84

* Winners of spoons.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AND SILVER MEDAL FOR JULY. The winner returned an excellent card, married only by a 7 at the long hole.

The following were the scores handed in:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.			
Mr. T. S. Forrest	70	2	81
Capt. D. W. Clapham, R.G.A.	90	5	85
Mr. E. J. Grist	91	6	85
" C. H. P. Hay	105	18	87
" C. M. G. Burnie	91	3	88

11 entries.

POOL.			
Mr. T. S. Forrest	79	2	81
Capt. D. W. Clapham, R.G.A.	90	5	85
Mr. E. J. Grist	91	6	85
" C. M. G. Burnie	91	3	88

5 entries.

The quarterly meeting for the MacEwen Cup will be held from Friday, 12th, to Monday, 15th inst.

A copy has been sent to us of the annual report of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd. We note the year's profits were £376,392. 12s. 10d. as compared with £369,475. 10s. 3d. in 1899. After providing for income tax for the year 1899, management commission, directors' and auditors' fees, there remains a balance of £385,364. 2s. 11d., which the directors propose to deal with in the following manner:—Interim dividends already paid at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax (as compared with 8 per cent. for the year 1899) £190,000; provision for depreciation of steamers and installations (making the sum standing at the credit of this account £192,360. 11s. 0d.) 79,399. 11s. 11d.; balance carried forward (as compared with £39,621. 7s. 6d. for the year 1899) 115,964. 11s. 0d. The directors state the Company's earnings have suffered materially by the war in China, their territory in Tientsin, looted by the Chinese, subsequently was seized and is still in the possession of the German military authorities. Claims have been duly made for compensation.

SINGAPORE AND THE "MORNING POST."

On the 3rd inst. at the Singapore Municipal Commission the following entertaining discussion took place on the statements of Mr. Knight, correspondent of the *Morning Post*, on the occasion of the Royal visit to Singapore:—

Mr. Evans asked:—Does the President propose to take any steps to contradict the misstatements of Mr. Knight of the *Morning Post* and re-published in the local Press?

The President said he had not as yet thought of taking any notice of the contribution by Mr. Knight of the *Morning Post*, but if the Commission desired it he would do so. There were a good many misstatements in the contribution.

Mr. Wee Theam Tew was of opinion that the article should be left for the local Press. As a Commission, they should not take any notice of it, but treat it with contempt.

Mr. Jago favoured the sending of a contradiction to another paper—the *Daily Mail* for instance. They would be only too glad of it.

Mr. Evans—I wouldn't do that. I merely asked the question as it is a pity that such absolute misstatements should be allowed to be circulated throughout the Empire by a paper of the class of the *Morning Post*, without some person in authority contradicting such misstatements flatly, by simply stating they were not so. Whether the Government proposed to do so or not he could not say.

The President—If it could be done through the Colonial Office it would be better.

Mr. Evans said he would be satisfied if the President would take the matter into consideration.

The President said he would enquire into the matter, and see if Government intend to take any steps.

Mr. Cuscaden said he did not think Mr. Knight had seen the letter sent by the Duke approving of the arrangements.

Mr. Jago—I think some of your brawny men must have hustled him.

"NEW BRITISH ALARMS."

Under the above title the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* says:—"The English Press speaks of indications of new troubles in East Asia. How far these reports are true, and what justice there is in ascribing them to the preparations Russia is supposed to be making, cannot adequately be judged just now. Still there are many who believe that the present quiet is only the calm before the storm, and that suddenly something may happen which will change the whole aspect of affairs in East Asia. We will not deny that when about six weeks ago we received the unexpected news that Count von Waldersee would shortly leave the Province of Chihli, we were also informed, through channels coming from the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, that his recall was made necessary by political circumstances which were not as yet visible to those at home. Germany could not permit herself to be placed in a false position by the presence of her Field-Marshal, should it come to blows between two of the Allied Powers, and such trouble could not much longer be avoided. But, of course, even now we only give this version with every reservation, though we feel we ought not to keep silent any longer, seeing others have also perceived the storm-clouds on the East Asiatic horizon. The fears expressed by the British papers that some new difficulties may arise, are based upon the reports appearing in the Russian Press, stating that the Russian authorities have ordered the discontinuing of all harbour and fortification works at Talienwan, and the instant return of the port to China; also that in future Vladivostok is to be the headquarters for the Russian fleet in East Asia, and the terminus of the Siberian Railway. Port Arthur on the other hand is only to be a second-class naval port. At first sight this would seem like a retreat of Russia. However, anyone who has attentively followed Russian politics will know that Russia never lets go a thing she has once laid her hands on, unless it is exchanged for something better and more advantageous."

The article then goes into the particulars of the lease of Talienwan by Russia in 1898,

and assumes that Russia's expectations of the benefit to be derived from the port had not been realised, and in consequence the giving back of the place to China in itself is not sufficient ground to raise any fears. Nor is the resolution of the Russian authorities to have Vladivostok and not Port Arthur as the chief naval station of sufficient importance to cause real anxiety.

After alluding to Russia's abortive attempt, thanks to Japan's resolute attitude, to gain a firm footing at Masampo, the writer continues by saying that Vladivostok can never be Russia's chief naval station in East Asia, nor the terminus of the Siberian Railway, owing to the heavy ice there through many months of the year, which no Russian edict will remove. What Russia's sudden resolution may mean is momentarily not quite clear. Certain it is, it does not mean retreat, as such a movement is unknown to Russian politics. It is more likely a blind to draw off attention from some other move, and give Russia a chance to prepare for some new *coup d'état*. From this point of view the fears of the British, as expressed recently, have certainly some ground. The future, however, can alone show what Russia's intentions really are, and how far these new British alarms are justified.

THE CHINESE QUESTION FROM AN EUROPEAN POINT OF VIEW.

Under the above heading the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* of the 28th ult. has a lengthy article, the writer expressing his surprise that the enthusiasm awakened in Germany over the expedition to China should so quickly have changed to the universal cry, "Away from China," as is the case at present. This cry, says the writer, is not owing to any opinion of the people that the settlement with China is made, that the "victors" can safely be withdrawn, but because it is generally recognised that the whole of the proceedings were so mismanaged that it has become necessary first to clear the way, so that, should it become necessary again to interfere in China with armed force, such interference may in the future be conducted with better results than the past. That the withdrawal is universal shows that all the Powers recognise not only that mistakes were made but when and where they were made, and they will now know how to avoid them in the future.

Of the English Press in regard to this withdrawal of troops, the writer says:—"The English Press gives its opinion in an even blunter manner. The *Morning Post* thinks that 'most of the Powers are probably only waiting for a plausible excuse to withdraw their troops from China, after they have received a written assurance from the Chinese Government that the different proposals put before it would be agreed to, and to let everything go on again in its own sweet way in that part of the world. Of course after most of the troops have been withdrawn, the comedy, or more properly the tragedy of last year is likely to be repeated.'"

The writer, continuing, quotes from the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—"Finding the 'avenging angel' style fruitless, the Powers hastened in their attempts to vie with each other in pretensions of friendship, disinterestedness and humanity. How genuine this display of disinterestedness has been was shown by Russia's attempt to squeeze a special agreement out of China re Manchuria. It will be interesting to watch in a few years hence whether Germany's mailed fist, the roaring of the Russian bear, or the United States' moderation will answer the best purpose."

The writer also asserts that the fact that the work of the German troops did not get the recognition it deserved, and that the unjust and sneering criticisms of the English Press, especially of the *Times*, of Germany's work during the disturbances in the north, has had a great deal to do in cooling the ardour and enthusiasm at first felt by the German people over the expedition, and made them feel that the result was not worth the sacrifice.

The article concludes with an exhortation not to hope too much in the way of peace and good-will from China. The fact that one Legation will command the east gate, another the south gate, the two main entrances to the

Imperial Palace, makes it very doubtful whether the Emperor and Empress Dowager will ever return to Peking again. Also the contemplated idea of putting the Chinese Government officials under the commanders of the different troops retained in China will always give cause for anxiety, as the slightest display of overbearing conduct or want of diplomacy on the part of the foreign commanders may cause an instant disruption.

Truly, according to the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* writer, the situation in China is dark and full of menace.

HONGKONG.

The British transports *Glengyle* and *Lalpoora* left the Harbour on the 10th inst. for Taku and Calcutta respectively.

The Petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies was handed in to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary on the 11th inst. The number of signatures attached amounted to 1,034.

Fire destroyed a contractor's matchbox at Wongneicheung on the 8th inst., the damage amounting to \$50. The Fire Brigade was in attendance, and prevented the outbreak from spreading.

In the Supreme Court on the 11th inst., Mr. G. R. Stevens, of the firm of Geo. R. Stevens and Company, merchants and commission agents, 17, Des Vœux Road, was adjudicated a bankrupt.

Mr. Alec Marsh, after his second concert at Tientsin, left on the 2nd inst. for Newchwang. Thence he returns by way of Shanghai, and expects to reach Hongkong once more about the end of this month.

H.M. surveying ship *Waterwitch* on the 8th inst. arrived from Labuan and will spend about a week here, taking in stores, etc. She has been engaged in surveying work on the coast of Borneo since she was last here. She now proceeds to the mouth of the Yangtze, where she will be at work for a few months, returning to Hongkong probably in October next.

The usual weekly concert under the auspices of the Hongkong Missions to Seamen was held on the 9th inst. The programme was an excellent one, and included vocal solos from Mrs. Stringer, Mrs. Brand, Mr. Coster, Private Townley, Mr. Doring, and Mr. Mutton; instrumental solos from Mr. Doring (violin), Private Townley (cornet), and Mr. Oliver (flageolet). The accompanists were Miss Parker and Mr. Sheriff. The Rev. T. Wright made a genial chairman.

The two letters in our columns about the absence of name-plates at both ends of Barker Road have apparently born fruit. One was put up at the Tramway end on the 6th inst., and the other at the Magazine Gap end on the 8th inst. Not only have name-plates been put up in Barker Road, but also generally over the Island plates of a neat description have been affixed in suitable places where they have not hitherto existed—an excellent proceeding on the part of the authorities.

A large and important seizure of arms and ammunition was made at No. 322, Queen's Road West, on the 9th instant, about 5 p.m., by Sergt. Ward, No 11. Many hundreds of new Mausers, old hammer and needle-guns, several hundreds of revolvers and Chinese horse-pistols, with ammunition of every kind, reloading and recapping tools, etc., were seized and brought to the Central Station. There is no reason to doubt, that a find most important to the European colonists of Hongkong has been made, and that the police officials responsible for the capture deserve every credit for their efficient work.

A most daring robbery of jewellery, it is said, was committed at 10.30 o'clock on the 10th inst. in the vicinity of Hollywood Road and Shelley Street. Three Chinese somehow or other obtained information that either the water or gas pipes in a certain house were leaking. They entered and asked a young woman, the only occupant of the flat at the time, to show them the leak. As she did so, she was suddenly confronted by a revolver in the hands of one of the ruffians, and while she cowered down in fear, the other two ransacked the dwelling and carried off a lot of jewellery. The police are on the track of the robbers, but so far no arrests have been made.

Major W. L. H. Beresford, R.W.F., has been granted leave of absence from 18th May to 18th August.

Leave of absence has been granted to Major F. Koe, Army Service Corps, from 17th inst. to 16th September.

On the 8th inst. the British transport *Glengyle* arrived from Madras, and the *Uganda* and *Sumatra* left for Taku.

Apart from plague last week, only one case of communicable disease was notified in the colony, viz., a fatal case of enteric fever, in Victoria.

No immediate attempt to float the dredger *Canton River* will be made. The top-hamper is to be removed, leaving practically only the hull. This work is expected to take at least a week to accomplish. Lightened as the vessel will then be, no serious obstacle to her successful floating is anticipated.

The Yaumati ferry-launch *Cheung Ching*, in approaching her wharf at Connaught Road West at about 9 p.m. on the 10th inst. ran down and sank a first-class passenger sampan. No one was injured, and the occupants of the sampan were able to save their belongings and to board the launch before their boat went down.

The agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal Mail Steamship Line informed us on the 9th inst. that he was just in receipt of the following cable:—The C. P. R. Co.'s Royal Mail steamer *Empress of China* from Hongkong, which was detained in quarantine at Nagasaki, arrived at Vancouver at 4 a.m. on Thursday the 4th inst., all well—having made the run across from Yokohama in 10½ days.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during June are thus certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 2,808,495	\$ 1,600,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	7,905,367	5,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	442,272	150,000
Total	\$11,156,134	6,750,000

All the district south of Austin Road is to be included in Tsin Tsa Tsui district hereafter, and will be policed by the police of the latter station.

A large company assembled in the Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on the 4th inst. the occasion being a smoking concert given by the Naval and Military Lodge in honour of Messrs. W. H. Sidwell and J. Nichols, who left the colony on the 6th inst. by the *Chusan* for England. The long and varied programme was carried through without a hitch under the able chairmanship of Mr. F. Howell, the proceedings not terminating until nearly 1 a.m. The duet "Excelsior" by Messrs. French and Simmers was enthusiastically received, the last verse having to be repeated. Sergt Viggers in "O be careful" and his other songs caused great laughter. The other artists were Messrs. G. M. Wallis, J. Oxberry, B. Keeley, W. J. Terrill, H. G. Ward, E. J. Trenouth, W. H. Sidwell, H. M. Pyke, W. J. Bray and H. B. Bridger. Sergt. Burrell kept up his reputation as an accompanist. After a very enjoyable evening, the proceedings terminated with "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

The death return for the month of May shows that there died during that period 47 of the European and foreign community (42 from the civil population, 3 from the Army, and 2 from the Navy) and 963 of the Chinese community. Chest affections claimed 107 victims, and fever 622, of whom 557 died of plague and 52 of malaria. Of the plague deaths 19 were in the European and foreign civil community, while among the Chinese, 78 died of this disease in No. 2 division of Victoria, 75 in No. 4, 61 in No. 9, and 54 in Kowloon. The principal percentages in the different registration districts were:—British and foreign civil population 54 per 1,000 per annum; Chinese community, Victoria, land 50, harbour 30.8; Chinese, whole Colony, land 44.9, boat 25.7, land and boat, 25.5; whole civil community, 42.7. It may be noted that the boat populations of Shaukiwan, Aberdeen, and Stanley, estimated at 4,990, 5,310, and 790 respectively, had much lower averages:—Shaukiwan 19.2 per 1,000 per annum, Aberdeen 11.2, Stanley nil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The outbreak of fresh missionary troubles in Quelpart is denied. Latest news via Japan indicates that all is quiet.

Beri-beri is said to be taking a firm hold in Bangkok, a large number of soldiers in particular suffering from the complaint.

In the interval between his two concerts at the Gordon Hall, Tientsin, on the 19th and 29th ult., Mr. Alec Marsh went on to Peking and greatly delighted a very good audience.

The number of cases of plague reported in Formosa during the week ending the 20th ult. amounted to 307, and the deaths to 269. The total number of cases since the first case was reported in Formosa amounts to 3,629, and the deaths to 2,756.

The foreign tax defaulters in Yokohama are reported to have responded to the final call issued by the local Mayor with the exception of Messrs. Martin & Co., who are said to refuse to comply with the call on the ground that such taxation is an infringement of the treaty.

It is reported from the North that a Russian expedition, including a battery of artillery, is on its way beyond Haicheng, about 60 miles north-east of Newchwang, where a number of brigands have collected. They have been driven into the neighbourhood of Haicheng by the troops from the North.

A large and very ancient tomb has been discovered in Shantung, with pictures on the walls, and iron entrance gates, but Chinese feeling prevents any investigation being made into it, and Yuan Shikai has merely closed it up and put a stone tablet marked "Ancient Tomb" on it.

The troubles in North China have, it is said, been the means of introducing Japanese manufactures to the attention of the Chinese, presumably by the Japanese soldier engaging in the rôle of commercial traveller. Japanese cigarettes, to mention only one article, are now said to be very popular among the Chinese.

The Japanese authorities are evidently determined to take all precautions against the introduction of plague. That part of the premises belonging to the Medical College of the Imperial University in which the pest-infected rats were found, was burned down on the 27th ult. as a precautionary measure against the outbreak of the disease in Tokyo.

The inaugural meeting of the shareholders in the Seoul-Fusan Railway Company was held in Tokyo on the 26th ult., those present representing 66,542 shares. Baron Shibusawa, the Chairman of the Promotion Committee, reported on the work done by the Committee since the formation of the Company. The meeting then approved the appropriation, for the promotion expenses, of 48,680 yen, of which 9,600 yen is to be paid to the promoters.

The *Mercury* of the 4th inst. says:—We have been favoured with further particulars of the extraordinary arrest by Russians of a British officer travelling in Manchuria on the allegation that he was a spy. It appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, one of General Barrow's staff, was desirous of proceeding to Europe via Manchuria, and got a pass from Admiral Alexieff to proceed to St. Petersburg. When at Moukden he stopped at the house of Dr. Ross, a missionary, and did not call on General Flescher, the head of the Russian Administration there, as he wished to have as little delay as possible, his idea being to get on quickly to Harbin. General Flescher evidently thought he had been purposely slighted by the officer, and apparently in revenge for the supposed slight he sent a telegram further north telling the Russian officers to keep an eye on Colonel Powell and not let him see to much. The Cossack officers who received this telegram, however, interpreted it perhaps too literally into an order to arrest the officer. While proceeding in a cart between Moukden and Harbin he was followed by a party of armed Cossacks, and when passing the village of Puliho, about twenty miles north of Moukden, where there was a large Russian garrison, they seized him and pulled him into the Barracks. Colonel Powell immediately telegraphed to the British Consul General at Shanghai, and is no doubt by this time released.

Much damage has been done recently by floods, caused by heavy rain-storms, in Japan.

Viceroy Liu Kung-yi and Li Hung-chang, on receipt of the Imperial Edict announcing the Court's return to Peking, posted placards in the chief cities and places in their provinces notifying the people of the fact. They also wrote to Wan Wen-shao in Hsianfu and expressed their gratification at the acceptance of their petitions. Viceroy Liu and Li have signified their readiness to forward funds toward the expense required for the Court's return to Peking if necessary.

The life of the Public Works Department officials in the Philippines is certainly not a bed of roses. The greatest difficulty is experienced in starting and carrying out any public works at all owing to the disinclination of the Filipinos, not only of Manila, but all over the islands, to manual labour. Chinese emigration is restricted, and the ex-insurgents are too lazy to work. So public works and improvements entailing manual labour are practically at a standstill, except where soldiers are put to road-making.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *Mercury* writing on the 24th ult., says:—From Peking one hears of the great extension of the Legation areas. The British, Russian and American run parallel from Prince Su's right up to the Ch'ienmen. The British along the whole length confront the walls of the Forbidden City, the carriage park with its buildings having been appropriated for barracks for the Legation guard and the site of the Hanlin College also being enclosed. Then the German, Japanese and other nationalities stretch right on to the Hankka Men, and exceed even the other in extent. Part of the wall of the Forbidden City has also been removed, because of the danger in any future possible attack on the Legations. Mines also are being dug by Chinese labour and are open to public inspection, I suppose as a warning to the Boxers of the future. The Gate towers are also being removed, and building going on apace, as it is also in Tientsin. A special crusade against native dogs has taken place, and Peking is almost free from them, while so clean is the city that the Chinese say that even the crows are getting thin and what they do get they have to go out into the country for!

There died at Milan on the 6th inst., at the age of 64 years, one who will be well remembered in the colony, and who was beloved alike for his happy disposition and for his large-hearted benevolence—Father Vigano, of the Roman Catholic Church. The deceased priest came out to Hongkong from Italy so long ago as 1865, and after an almost continuous residence here was compelled two years ago, through failing health, to return home. Latterly, disease of the liver developed, and though at first hope was entertained that the patient would recover, he suffered a relapse and slowly sank, dying, as has been stated, on the 6th inst. Whilst in Hongkong, Father Vigano occupied the position of military chaplain to Roman Catholics—an office that occupied almost his entire time. Though his duties in this connection were not light, he yet found time to couple with them those of Director of the Roman Catholic Reformatory at West Point, an appointment he held for about five years. Both of these offices he filled with much success, and his good work was recognised and appreciated by all, especially by the English community, who saw in Father Vigano a man worthy of the highest esteem. The deceased held two decorations—one from the Italian Government and one from the French Government. That from the Italian Government was earned through valuable services rendered in connection with a geographical expedition, and also through again serving the nation in embalming and sending home the body of a distinguished Italian statesman and member of the Royal Family of Italy, who was touring in the Far East, and who was taken ill and died here. The decoration from the French Government was that of the Legion of Honour. Previous to becoming a priest, Father Vigano was an officer in the Italian army. On the 8th inst. a special funeral service, conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Piazzoli, was held in St. Francis's Church, and another was held at half-past seven on the 9th inst. in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at which his Lordship will also officiate.

The German transport *Palatia* arrived at Singapore from Taku on the 4th inst. with the coffin containing the remains of the late Baron von Ketteler, and 39 officers, 37 petty-officers and 1,558 soldiers bound for Germany via Aden. On the 28th July the *Palatia* picked up five Chinamen and one Chinese woman floating on a small raft. The Chinese belonged to an Amoy junk which was wrecked at sea.

A bronze medal, on which will be graven an eagle fixing its talons in a dragon and on the reverse side the Emperor's signature, will be conferred upon the officers and men of the German expedition to China. A similar medal in steel will be conferred upon all persons—soldiers, sailors, and civilians—who have taken part in the preparation of the expedition or have in other ways contributed to the success of the campaign.

A Yellow Book on affairs in China was published in Paris at the beginning of the month. It states the moderation and restraint of the French troops in North China, which was "highly appreciated by the Chinese authorities and people, who begged to be placed under French authority." This is hardly what the war correspondents have led us to expect, but then they do not write Yellow Books—at least, not of this kind.

The native *Sin Wan Pao* discusses the adoption of the gold standard for the Foreign Customs' Tariff. The amount of the indemnities is very great, and China has nothing to advance by way of hypothecation. Hence, the editor says, she is forced by the dire necessity of the circumstances to ask for an increase in her tariff. The nations ought to consent to a 10 per cent. tariff. But England will object. A compromise of 5 per cent. has been suggested, which would bring in ten millions additional. If all articles at present on the free list were also taxed, that would be a further godsend to China. China, being a silver-using country, lost on the great depression of the exchange, especially as she pays her debts in gold. The *Sin Wan Pao's* editor urges that now is the time for the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to secure a change.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1901-2 lbs.	1900-1 lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	—	—
Amoy and Formosa	76,379	3,998
Foochow	—	—
Canton	—	—
	76,379	3,998

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1901-2	1900-01
Shanghai	—	—
Amoy and Formosa	2,032,490	1,071,312
Foochow	—	—
	2,032,490	1,071,312

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1 lbs.	1899-00 lbs.
Yokohama	—	—
Kobe	—	—
Hiogo	3,146,747	3,999,880
	3,146,747	3,999,880

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 12th July.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 12th July.—Prices are the same as when last reported. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White	\$8.70 to \$8.75 pcl.
do. " 2, White	8.2 to 8.25 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown	5.65 to 5.70 "
do. " 2, Brown	5.55 to 5.60 "
Swatow, No. 1, White	8.65 to 8.70 "
do. " 1, White	8.15 to 8.20 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown	5.60 to 5.64 "
do. " 2, Brown	5.45 to 5.50 "
Foochow Sugar Candy	13.55 to 13.60 "
Shekloong "	12.75 to 12.80 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 12th July.—Favourable crops are reported on the mainland, and prices are consequently further declining. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.30 to 2.35
" Round, Good quality	3.37 to 3.43
" Long	3.54 to 3.58
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.40 to 2.45
" Garden, " No. 1	3.25 to 3.30
" White	3.95 to 4.00
" Fine Cargo	4.10 to 4.15

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Doric*, sailed on the 1st June. For San Francisco:—16 cases silkgoods. For Corinto:—5 cases silkgoods. For Panama:—1 case silkgoods. For Guayaquil:—2 cases silkgoods. For Callao:—5 cases silkgoods. For Antofagasta:—1 case silkgoods. For New York:—15 bales raw silk.

Per steamer *Machon*, sailed on the 26th June. For London:—158 half-chests tea, 1,511 boxes tea, 10 pkgs. tea, 1,113 bales hemp, 50 bales waste silk, 76 bales canes, 37 cases blackwoodware, 98 cases Chinaware, 1 case lacquerware, 3 cases joss sticks, 5 cases cigars, 45 cases bristles, 267 cases shell, 23 bags shell, 15 pkgs. sundries. For London opt. Goole:—180 bales waste silk. For London opt. Hamburg:—100 bales canes. For Manchester:—95 bales waste silk. For New York:—18 cases hats. For Glasgow:—5 cases cigars. For Hamburg:—9 cases shell.

Per P. & O. steamer *Japan*, sailed on the 29th June. For London opt. Manchester:—90 bales waste silk. For London opt. Goole:—180 bales waste silk. For London:—1,106 pkgs. crackers, 1,83 bales tea, 125 bales bambooware, 125 bales canes, 80 rolls mats, 29 cases blackwoodware and curios, 6 cases effects and curios, 2 boxes glass and China, 1 case cigars. For Glasgow:—5 cases blackwoodware. For Manchester:—102 bales waste silk.

Per steamer *Sydney*, sailed on the 1st July. For Marseilles:—120 bales raw silk, 7 cases silks, 5 cases woodenware, 310 pkgs. tea. For Lyons:—409 bales raw silk. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk. For London:—30 bales raw silk.

Per steamer *Louther Castle*, sailed on the 3rd July. For New York:—1,310 cases preserves, 897 pkgs. cassia, 100 cases cassia lignea, 45 cases cassia buds, 110 pkgs. rattanware, 269 cases blackwoodware, 315 pkgs. fire crackers, 26 cases Chinaware, 25 cases paper, 30 cases lith. paper, 50 bags flour, 40 cases star aniseed, 12 bales galangal, 10 cases ginger, 3 cases human hair, 5 cases vermilion, 2,381 pkgs. merchandise.

Per steamer *Chusan*, sailed on the 6th July. For London opt. Manchester:—100 bales waste silk. For London opt. Goole:—287 bales waste silk. For Manchester:—127 bales waste silk. For Lyons:—185 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—112 bales raw silk, 2 cases silks, 3 cases feathers. For London:—53 bales raw silk, 10 cases silks, 50 rolls matting, 4 cases books, 3 cases clothing, 3 trunks w/appard, 1 case cabinet, 1 case silk embd. For Gibraltar:—1 cases curios.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 12th July.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn: 50 bales No. 8 at \$80.50, 1,500 bales No. 10 at \$84 to \$90, 650 bales No. 12 at \$87.50 to \$89.50, 250 bales No. 16 at \$95 to \$100, 1,450 bales No. 20 at \$99.50 to \$109. White Shirtings: 500 pieces S. Q. at \$5, 500 pieces No. 60 at \$5, 400 pieces Blue Lion at \$6.95, 750 pieces C at \$6.40, 250 pieces S. Q. at \$5, 150 pieces Gold Tiger at \$7.22, 200 pieces Blue Lion at \$6.95, 1,000 pieces S. S. at \$5.17, 300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$7.22, 250 pieces S. S. at \$5.17, 150 pieces Gold Tiger at \$7.22. Grey Shirtings: 300 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. 3 Dogs at \$3.65, 2,800 pieces 7 lbs. Large Eagle at \$2.27. Mexicans: 750 pieces 32 3 Butterflies at \$2.64, 750 pieces 32 Crocodile at \$2.15, 600 pieces 36 V. V. at \$3.30. White Irishes: 500 pieces Gold Horse at \$5.10. Drill: 150 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$6.35.

METALS.—Bar Iron: 1,680 piculs at \$4.17 1/2 to arrive. Nail Rod Iron: 2,000 bundles, 1 x 6 at \$4.30 to arrive, 4,000 bundles, 1 x 6, at \$4.32 1/2 to arrive.

COTTON YARN—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s	\$73.00 to \$110.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.05 to 2.15
7 lbs.	2.20 to 2.35
8.4 lbs.	2.70 to 3.25
9 to 10 lbs.	3.35 to 4.45
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.35 to 2.55
58 to 60 "	3.05 to 3.80
64 to 66 "	4.05 to 5.40
Fine	5.10 to 7.40
Book-folds	4.05 to 6.10
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.73 to 1.20
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.60 to 1.77 1/2
7lbs. (32 ")	1.80 to 2.10
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	1.80 to 2.00
7lbs. (32 ")	2.70 to 3.35
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	2.75 to 3.25
Drills, English—40yds., 14 to 16 lbs.	4.00 to 6.75

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 8 lbs.	1.55 to 5.00
Brocades—Dyed	— — —
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08 1/2 to 0.17
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.22 1/2 to 0.60
Velveteens—18 in.	0.20 to 0.22 1/2

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.36 to 2.50 per dozen

WOOLENS—

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	0.80 to 1.50
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.25 to 2.50
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.40 to 10.00
Assorted	6.50 to 10.10
Camlets—Assorted	12.50 to 32.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } Assorted	8.00 to 20.00
Orleans—Plain	8.50 to 10.00
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.00 to 18.00

METALS—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	4.35 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	4.25 to —
Swedish Bar	7.00 to —
Small Round Rod	4.75 to —
Hoop 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.	5.25 to —
Wire 15/25	8.25 to —
Old Wire Rope	2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	8.40 to —
Australian	8.10 to —
Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	41.00 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	40.25 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	40.25 to —
Composition Nails	63.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	43.00 to —
Tin	69.25 to —
Tin-Plates	7.25 to —
Steel 1/2 to 1	5.75 to —
New Chops 14/20 oz.	— to —

SUNDRIES—

	per picul
Quicksilver	166.00 to —
Window Glass	5.50 to —
Kerosene Oil	2.15 to —

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SATURDAY, 13th July.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1 11 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.43
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.46
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.97
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47
Credits, 60 days' sight	47 1/2

ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	145
Bank, on demand	145½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	145
Bank, on demand	145½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	6½ c.p. pm.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	2½ c.p. pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	½ c.p. pm.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	116½
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	2½
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	2
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	59½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.25
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	53
BAR SILVER per oz.	26½

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 12th July.—Since our report of the 5th instant, business generally has been transacted on a very restricted scale, and there is little of interest to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghais have firmed up somewhat, and sales up to 39½ per cent. premium are reported. The market closes with sellers at 400 per cent. premium. Nationals have improved to \$28, at which there are buyers.

MARINE INSURANCES.—There are no changes to report under this head. North-Chinas continue in demand at Tls. 180, but are unobtainable.

FIRE INSURANCES.—There is no business to report in this department. China Fires are to be had at \$85.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have once more come into favour, and the rate has improved to \$36, at which there are buyers. Indos have declined to \$151, there being small sellers at the rate. China-Manilas are unchanged. Douglasses continue on offer at \$56. China Mutuals are unaltered at previous quotations. Star Ferries (old) have been placed at \$24, and more shares are wanted. Shell Transports are unchanged at quotation.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have declined to \$144, and shares can be had at the rate. Luzons have sellers at \$36.

MINING.—The only change of importance is in Raubs, which have advanced to \$13 buyers. Other stocks under this head are not materially changed.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been in fair request at rates ranging between \$305 and \$315, but at the close there are a few sellers in the market at \$310. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been dis-osed of at \$102½, and more shares are obtainable. New Amoy Docks have improved to \$23, with buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands, after sales at \$202 and \$201, have declined to \$200, at which shares are obtainable. Kowloon Lands are on offer at \$30. West Points are in the market at \$54. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at \$130. Humphreys Estates are procurable at \$13½.

COTTON MILLS.—No changes to report, except in Hongkong Cottons, which are wanted at the advanced rate of \$10½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements are wanted at \$19½. China Borneos are on offer at \$38. A. S. Watsons are wanted at \$15½. Hongkong and China Gas Co.'s shares are enquired for at \$130 ex dividend. Ices have improved to \$184½, at which sales have been effected. Tramways are in demand at \$260. United Asbestos have been sold at \$11. Watkins are wanted at \$10½. China Providents have been sold and more are obtainable at \$9.85.

MEMOS.—Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Company, Limited, in Liquidation, extraordinary meeting of preference shareholders to discuss liquidator's proposals for dealing with the Company's assets, on the 20th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	400, p. ct. prm. = \$625, sellers. L'don, £62.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	£5 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$28, buyers
B. Shares	£8	\$28, buyers
Foun. Shares	£1	\$15, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$1.10.
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd	\$15	\$38, sellers.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$20, nominal
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.85, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$144, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$1,500, sellers
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.)	\$50	\$60, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 42½.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 375.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 27½.
Hongkong	\$100	\$10½, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$7½, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$55, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$19½, buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$130, ex div., buys.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$12 ex div.
H. H. L. Tramways	\$5	\$6, ex div.
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$260, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$130, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$184½, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$102½.
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$175, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$310, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$180, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$85, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$60, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$350.
North China	£25	Tls. 180, buyers
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$340.
Yangtze	\$60	\$125.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$200, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$13½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$54, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$36, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$56½, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$325.
Jebeu	\$5	\$4½, sellers
Queen's Mines, Ltd.	25c.	6 cents, sellers
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	\$1, sellers
Do. B.	\$4½	\$1, sellers
Punjom	\$9	\$5½, sellers
Do. Perference	\$1	\$1½.
Raubs	18	\$13, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$3½	\$23, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$70.
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$63.
China Mutual Pref.	\$40	\$52.
China Ordinary	£10	£12.
Do.	£5	£7.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$56, sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$36, buyers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$151, sellers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	£1	£2.12s. 6d. buys.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$2½, sales & buys.
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$11, sales
Do.	\$10	\$20.
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$10½, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37½	nominal.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$10½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$15½, buyers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 3rd July (From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). The June settlement interfered with general business, though Dock and Indo-China shares circulated freely. **BANKS.**—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Market has been quiet and closes steady. **National Banks** are wanted. **INSURANCE.**—**Marine.**—No business reported. **SHIPPING.**—Indo-China S. N. Co.—Rates continue firm and cash shares sold up to Tls. 112, while settlements were made for 31st inst. at Tls. 112 to 113, for August at 114, for September 115 and 107 (ex div.), for October at 115 and January, 1902, at 121. Shell Transport and Trading Co. shares are offering. **SUGARS.**—Peraks changed hands at Tls. 75 and 77.50 for cash and are offering. A September settlement was made at Tls. 80. **MINING.**—Kaiping Mining shares sold up to Tls. 280 cash and are in request. Raub Mining shares sold at \$12.50 locally and are wanted. **DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.**—S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd. The first report and statement of accounts, to 30th April last, will be presented by the directors at the meeting of shareholders called for 5th instant. The net profits, after paying all charges and writing off the greater portion of the deficit of the late Shanghai Engineering and Dock Co., Ltd., are as follows:—Head office Tls. 1,133,296.58, branch office Tls. 154,27.15, or Tls. 1,287,313.74 in all. After allowing for the interim dividend of 7 per cent. paid in January last, which absorbed Tls. 221,900, there is a sum of Tls. 1,065,413.74 available for distribution, out of which the directors recommend payment of a dividend of 21 per cent., which will absorb Tls. 1,014,300 and the carrying forward of the balance of Tls. 51,113.74 to new account. Shares were placed at up to Tls. 302.50 cash, but the market closes quiet with sellers at Tls. 300 to 295. The following are the settlements:—July 305 to 310, August 307.50 to 312.50, September 312.50 to 315, December 340. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. Holders of debentures are notified that these will be paid off after 31st December, 1901. Shares are offering. **LANDS.**—Shanghai Land Investment Co. Shareholders and others are reminded that the surplus of new shares offered for allotment before 30th June are now offered for subscription. Shares are wanted. **INDUSTRIAL.**—Gas shares are wanted. Flour Mill shares are wanted. Cigarette-shares sold at Tls. 50 and are in request. Yue Kang glue factory. The recent sale of this company's property and plant realised Tls. 24,000. Moutrie & Co. shares are offering. Green Island Cement shares were placed locally at \$19.25. **TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.**—Taku Tug Boat shares are wanted. Cargo Boat shares are offering. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—Sumatra Tobacco Co. Market is steady, but no sales are reported. Langkat Tobacco Co. Shares sold up to Tls. 352.50 cash and are wanted. The following settlements were made:—July 365, September 370 and December 380 and 385. Hall and Holtz shares were placed at \$33 and are wanted. Central Store shares are wanted. Telephone shares changed hands at Tls. 60. **DEBENTURES.**—Shanghai Land Investment 6 per cent. (1890) sold at Tls. 102; and Gas 6 per cent. at 103, cum accrued interest. Municipal Council Issue Tls. 250,000 of 6 per cent. debentures has been fully subscribed.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—*Kanagawa Maru* (str.).
FOR LONDON.—*Peleus* (str.), *Java* (str.), *Alcinous* (str.), *Sunda* (str.), *Shanghai* (str.), *Prometheus* (str.), *Deucalion* (str.), *Stentor* (str.), *Kanagawa Maru* (str.).
FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Glaucus* (str.), *Patroclus* (str.).
FOR MARSEILLES.—*Java* (str.), *Salazie* (str.), *Kanagawa Maru* (str.).
FOR BREMEN.—*Bayern* (str.), *Sambia* (str.).
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Sambia* (str.), *Wuersdurg* (str.), *Acilia* (str.), *Alexandria* (str.), *Sibiria* (str.), *Andalusia* (str.).
FOR TRIESTE.—*Maria Valerie* (str.).
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Olympia* (str.), *Kinshin Maru* (str.), *Kaisow* (str.).
FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of Japan* (str.), *Tartar* (str.).
FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—*Indrapura* (str.).
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—*Hongkong Maru* (str.), *City of Peking* (str.).
FOR NEW YORK.—*Hudson* (str.), *Indranti* (str.), *Arara* (str.), *L. Schepp*, *I. P. Chapman*, *Manuel Llaguno*.
FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—*Yawata Maru* (str.), *Taiwan* (str.), *Tsiran* (str.), *Australian* (str.).
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND CALOMBO.—*Kagoshima Maru* (str.).
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—*Bisagno* (str.).
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, VIA SINGAPORE.—*C. Ferd Larises* (str.).
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—*Swisang* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

July—

6, City of Peking, Amr. str., from S. F. cisco.
 6, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
 6, Uganda, British transport, from Calcutta.
 6, Indrapura, British str., from Moji.
 6, Olympia, British str., from Tacoma.
 6, Mongkut, German str., from Bangkok.
 6, Elsa, German str., from Canton.
 7, Kweiyang, British str., from Canton.
 7, Flandria, German str., from Moji.
 7, Glenlogan, British str., from London.
 7, Idzumi Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
 7, Marie Jebsen, German str., from Saigon.
 7, Dr. H. J. Kiaer, Dutch str., from Sarawak.
 8, Lombard, British str., from Saigon.
 8, Waterwitch, British sur.-sh. from Labuan.
 8, Haiching, British trspt., from Calcutta.
 8, Diamante, British str., from Manila.
 8, St. Irene, British str., from New York.
 8, Woosung, British str., from Canton.
 8, Glenroy, British str., from London.
 8, Glengyle, British trspt., from Mad as.
 8, Kyoto Maru, Jap. str., from Karatsu.
 8, Kwanglee, British str., from Shanghai.
 8, Benledi, British str., from Mororan.
 8, Emma Luyken, Ger. str., from Sourabaya.
 8, Hindoustan, British str., from Haiphong.
 9, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
 9, Quarta, German str., from Canton.
 9, Suisang, British str., from Calcutta.
 9, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
 9, Kwongsang, British str., from Hongay.
 9, Chwnshan, British str., from Kohsiang.
 9, Empress of Japan, Brit. str., from V'couver.
 9, Thales, British str., from Coast Ports.
 9, Lalpoora, British trspt., from Taku.
 9, Penarth, British trspt., from Weihaiwei.
 9, Rajaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
 9, Firebrand, British gunboat, from Canton.
 9, Glenesk, British str., from Foochow.
 9, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 9, Stuttgart, German str., from Bremen.
 9, Shantung, British str., from Tegal.
 9, Sishan, British str., from Saigon.
 9, Kiautschou, German str., from Yokohama.
 10, Putiala, British trspt., from Taku.
 10, Taiwan, British str., from Moji.
 10, Amara, British str., from Bangkok.
 10, Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.
 10, Patroclus, British str., from London.
 10, Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 10, Apenrade, German str., from Haiphong.
 10, Glenfalloch, British str., from Straits.
 11, Feiching, British str., from Hoihow.
 11, Java, British str., from Yokohama.
 11, Store Nordiske, Danish str., from a cruise.
 11, Daybreak, American str., from Canton.
 11, Wingsang, British str., from Shanghai.
 11, Whampoa, British str., from Shanghai.
 11, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 12, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.
 12, Itria, British transport, from Taku.
 12, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
 12, Trym, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
 12, Nevada, British transport, from Bombay.
 12, Ness, British str., from Moji.
 12, Chowfa, German str., from Bangkok.
 12, Hailoong, British str., from Haiphong.
 12, Indrani, British str., from Foochow.
 13, Kwanglee, British str., from Canton.
 13, Prometheus, British str., from Shanghai.
 13, Michael Jebsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 13, Anping Maru, Japanese str., from Swatow.
 13, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., from Swatow.
 13, Gaelic, British str., from San Francisco.
 13, Solace, Amr. trspt., from Shanghai.
 13, T. Soutua, Amr. str., from Manila.
 14, Taishun, American str., from Shanghai.
 14, Salazie, French str., from Shanghai.

July—

DEPARTURES.

6, Chusan, British str., for Europe.
 6, P. C. Kiao, British str., for Swatow.
 6, Kweilin, British str., for Foochow.
 6, Hong Bee, British str., for Amoy.
 6, Sabine Rickmers, British str., for Swatow.
 6, Hailoong, British str., for Haiphong.
 6, Michael Jebsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 6, Wongkoi, German str., for Pakhoi.
 6, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
 6, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.
 6, Taiyuan, British str., for Australia.
 6, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 6, Elsa, German str., for Hongay.

7, Clara, German str., for Hoihow.
 7, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 7, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 7, Toonan, American str., for Haiphong.
 7, Daybreak, American str., for Canton.
 8, Uganda, British transport, for Taku.
 8, Sumatra, British transport, for Taku.
 9, Perla, British str., for Manila.
 9, Devawongse, German str., for Bangkok.
 9, Keongwai, German str., for Bangkok.
 9, Hailan, French str., for Pakhoi.
 10, Kashing, British str., for Manila.
 10, Kweiyang, British str., for Tientsin.
 10, Glengyle, British transport, for Taku.
 10, Lalpoora, British transport, for Calcutta.
 10, Kwanglee, British str., for Canton.
 10, Stuttgart, German str., for Shanghai.
 10, Kohsiang, German str., for Swatow.
 10, Sussex British barque, for Portland.
 11, Kiautschou, German str., for Europe.
 11, Idzumi Maru, Japanese str., for London.
 11, Tsuruhiko Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
 11, Kyoto Maru, Jap. str., for Naka (Japan).
 11, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
 11, Hue, French str., for Kwong-chow-wan.
 11, Putiala, British transport, for Calcutta.
 11, Decima, German str., for Saigon.
 11, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 11, Woosung, British str., for Ningpo.
 12, Haiching, British transport, for Taku.
 12, Thales, British str., for Coast Ports.
 12, Hipsang, British str., for Kobe.
 12, Patroclus, British str., for Shanghai.
 12, Apenrade, German str., for Haiphong.
 12, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
 12, Wakasa Maru, Jap. str., for Colombo.
 12, Glenlogan, British str., for Shanghai.
 12, Haimun, British str., for Tamsui.
 12, Kwongsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 12, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 12, Java, British str., for London.
 12, Whampoa, British str., for Canton.
 12, Wingsang, British str., for Canton.
 12, Quarta, German str., for Chinkiang.
 12, Daybreak, American str., for Shanghai.
 12, Store Nordiske, Danish str., for a cruise.
 13, Nevada, British trspt., for Taku.
 13, Glenroy, British str., for Shanghai.
 13, Tingsang, British str., for Yokohama.
 13, Feiching, British str., for Haiphong.
 13, Beuleli, British str., for Weihaiwei.
 13, Diamante, British str., for Manila.
 13, Bisagno, Italian str., for Bombay.
 13, Emma Luyken, German str., for Saigon.
 14, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 14, Taiwan, British str., for Sydney.
 14, Chwnshan, British str., for Amoy.
 14, Ness, British str., for Moji.
 14, Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.
 14, Hindoustan, British str., for Kobe.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *City of Peking*, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. Sylvia Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McMullen, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Warfield, Lieuts. P. L. Beddy, A. T. S. Dickinson and Messrs. C. W. Thompson, A. S. Hore, A. T. McNab, L. G. Young, J. C. Lenhart, F. Petersen, H. A. Lindley, J. J. Wilson, G. H. Gaynor, S. Perry and Rev. H. J. Von Quelan.
 Per *Glenlogan*, from London, &c., Mr. W. H. Leth.
 Per *Olympia*, from Tacoma, Messrs. Goldsmith and G. Lloyd.
 Per *Idzumi Maru*, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Drameka, Mr. and Mrs. Kromer and Mr. Wendt.
 Per *Suisang*, from Singapore, &c., Messrs. Caldren and Telefsen.
 Per *Thales*, from Coast Ports, Mr. Wandres, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and two children.
 Per *Lalpoora*, from Taku, Lieut.-Col. Westmorland, Majors Young and Macartney, Capt. Roche, Parker and Jamieson, Lieuts. Dundas, Moon, Middlemass, Ellis, Hunter, I.M.S., and Capt. Fuston, I.M.S.
 Per *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, &c., Messrs. J. K. Black and C. H. Hand, Mrs. K. Williams, Capt. Loring and Warren, Col. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wallace, Messrs. D. M. de Amaral, T. D. Barretto, D. McDonald, Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. H. C. Field, and Mr. and Mrs. Leech.
 Per *Putiala*, from Taku, Major-General Sir Norman Stewart (Commanding 1st Brigade China Field Force) and Staff, and Officers of the 24th Punjaub Infantry.

Per *Glenesk*, from Foochow, Mr. P. A. Purcell, Miss H. Purcell, Miss L. Purcell, Miss E. Purcell, and Mr. Feely.

Per *Kiautschou*, from Yokohama, Mr. Kaufmann, Capt. Taylor, Insp. Michael, Messrs. Schulz, Malade, Krajee, Silberman, and Gaderaltz.

Per *Java*, from Foochow, for Hongkong, Mr. W. J. Williams.

Per *Wingsang*, from Shanghai, &c., Mrs. Wheeley and child.

Per *Whampoa*, from Shanghai, &c., Mrs. Harder, Master Harder, and Mr. Buchanan.

Per *Itria*, from Taku, Major J. G. Turner, Capt. Gould, I.M.S., and Sir Purtab Singh.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kawachi Maru*, for Japan, Messrs. J. R. and E. R. Hallifax, Miss Laurance, Master Janos, Mr. and Mrs. Kroto and two children, Messrs. H. Kubo and F. Tatsuka, Miss Cockshaw, Messrs. Lewis and M. Ise, Dr. K. Otsuka, Miss T. Ida, Mrs. S. Ito, Messrs. O. Hashitsume, G. Sanada, M. Hama, H. Golt, J. R. Baird, and D. J. Baird.

Per *Chusan*, from Hongkong, for London, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon T. How, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allen and three children, Mr. James Ellis, Q.M.-Sergt. Horgan, R.G.A., A.Q.M.S. Sidwell, A.O.C., and A.S.S. Nicholls, A.O.C.; for Marseilles, Mr. John Gatt; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Mr. Abraham Ezau; for London, Mrs. Lawson and son, Mr. G. T. Poole, and Mrs. W. H. Bourne; from Kobe, for Bombay, Mr. J. Permahomcd.

Per *Yuensang*, for Manila, Mrs. Femina Gonzales, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fuset, Miss Whelp-ton, Messrs. Eugene Libeaud and G. D. Browne, Revs. Bernardo Martinez, Agapito Pena, Gaudencio Castillo, Nicolas Merino, Raymond Sorilla, Mr. and Mrs. McMullen, Messrs. L. G. Young, S. Perry, and W. T. James.

Per *Perla*, for Manila, Messrs. C. W. Thompson, G. H. Allen, A. S. Howe, F. Petersen, A. T. McNab, G. Le Lorrain, H. A. Lindley, J. C. Lenhart, Miss E. Weinstein, Miss S. Preiss, Mrs. Uchida Han, Messrs. J. T. Collier, Chas. E. Lamb, E. M. Lloyd, Mrs. Wheatley, Messrs. F. Arima, M. Acheda, J. W. Swann, and Rudolf Matz.

Per *Kweiyang*, for Tientsin, Mr. Herbert Price.

Per *Kiautschou*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mrs. D. Harvey, Messrs. H. C. Field, C. H. Hand, and W. V. Robinson; for Colombo, Dr. H. Pirares; for Aden, Mr. L. Cardozo; for Genoa, Mrs. R. H. Jackson and Capt. Pritchard; for London, Mr. H. Kirkhope; from Shanghai, for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Schlichting, Messrs. Hofmeister, C. Neubert, Klug, H. Dicke, H. Wagner, Marshall, Uchlein, Thiel, Maltitz, Slanek, and Capt. Bredow; for London, Messrs. Wilson, J. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Valentine; for Bremerhaven, Capt. L. Maars. Mr. J. Meyers, Major Wichura, Capt. von Bulow, Capt. Oltmann, Lieut. von Wedel, Messrs. Argelander, von Troschke, Lautesche, Block, Schildhauer, Dr. Rindisch, Messrs. Plagge, Apell, and Pieller; from Japan, for Singapore, Capt. and Mrs. Tilley and Mr. M. B. Cohen; for Penang, Mr. Kubota; for Genoa, Messrs. G. Oya, K. Utsonomiya, P. W. Feichtner, P. Stencel, Cohen, Hahn, Mrs. R. Kuptchick, and Mrs. Gerling.

Per *Stuttgart*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Messrs. A. Konitz and K. Konitz; for Nagasaki, Messrs. O. Maller, G. Jacobsen, J. Riley, and P. O'Brien.

Per *Wakasa Maru*, for London, &c., Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Santos Silva and infant, Mrs. Mestre, Mrs. Rodrigues, Viscount K. Watanabe, Comdr. Nakayama, Lieut. Komatsu, 2nd Engr. Chuchi, Dr. W. Grirell, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wallace, Messrs. A. G. Crain, D. B. Spooner, Shiokawa, K. Nakamura, B. Minari, W. T. Kirby, N. P. Akira, Y. Akiyama, H. F. Lowell, D. Watanabe, K. Yamabe, T. Tanaka, K. Torii, T. Mutow, K. Masuda, Mr. and Mrs. Francke, Messrs. M. Friemann, Wendt, F. Rinchard, E. Jahn, Mrs. Robertson, Messrs. A. Bindon, J. Jensen, J. Johnson, J. Simpson, A. Petersen, G. Lamarchand, T. Shield, and A. Huxley.

Per *Idzumi Maru*, for Victoria, &c., Messrs. Geo. Sterling, C. Goyiku, and Furukawa.

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